FINAL

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY REPORT UPDATE

FLOYD WEEKEND TRAINING SITE (NY018) KOENIG ROAD FLOYD, NEW YORK 13440

Prepared For:

Installation Management Agency - Army Reserve Office

Prepared By:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Louisville District Engineering Division – Environmental Branch 600 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Place Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2232

OCTOBER 2008

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District has prepared this Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) Report Update for the Installation Management Agency – Army Reserve Office at the Floyd Weekend Training (WET) Area. The facility is located on Koenig Road, Floyd, NY, in Oneida County, hereafter referred to as the "Property". In support of the ECP Report, a visual reconnaissance of the Site was conducted on September 30, 2008. The purpose of the visit was to visually obtain information indicating the environmental condition of the Site.

1.1 Purpose of Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) Report Update

The primary purpose of the ECP Report Update is to identify any changed site conditions since the completion of the March 2007 Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) Report and to identify any Recognized Environmental Conditions at the Property.

1.2 SCOPE OF SERVICES

This Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) Update has been performed for the Floyd WET Area located on Koenig Road in Floyd, NY in accordance with AR 200-1 and applicable ASTM standards. Under ASTM D 6008-96 (2005), the following components were completed: interviews, government record reviews, visual inspection of the property and adjoining properties, and the declaration by the environmental professional responsible for the assessment.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Property is located approximately 2 miles south of Floyd, NY and consists of approximately 51 acres along Koenig Road. Nine buildings are located on the Property. These buildings are associated with the former use of the Property by the U.S. Air Force as a radar station and include five storage buildings; a satellite testing building; an administration, maintenance and laboratory building; and two research laboratories. The buildings are in poor condition due to lack of maintenance activities. The existing buildings and land have not been used or maintained since the Property was transferred to the USAR in 1996. The Property is overgrown with weeds, shrubs, and small trees. The Property includes a paved entrance from Koenig Road and a circular drive in the center of the Property.

2.2 Previous ECP Findings

The Installation Management Command – Army Reserve Office completed an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the Property in March 2007. This EBS was completed in accordance with ASTM D 6008-96 (2005). This EBS identified eight recognized environmental conditions (RECs) at the Property. RECs included soil

contaminated with metals at a former dry well; mercury contaminated soils in three mound/fill areas; volatile organic compounds detected in soils around a former septic tank; mercury contaminated soils in a septic system leach bed; zinc concentrations in soil associated with the former soak beds; polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) soil concentrations in the above ground storage tank cradle area; contamination associated with two former fuel oil underground storage tanks; and PCB contaminated soil at a former transformer pad. The EBS indicates that all of these RECs have been addressed and that no further action is required. The EBS classifies the Property as Type 4, an area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken. The text portion of the previous EBS is included in Appendix A.

3.0 INTERVIEWS

3.1 Mr. Ron Eastland Interview

Mr. Ron Eastland was interviewed during the September 2008 site inspection. Mr. Eastland indicated that the Property had not been used by the USAR since it was acquired. Mr. Eastland did not identify any changes in site conditions since completion of the March 2007 EBS. Mr. Eastland did not identify any new RECs at the Property.

4.0 REVIEW OF REGULATORY DATABASE INFORMATION

An electronic database search of environmental records for the Property and surrounding sites was prepared by EDR on September 23, 2008. EDR focused on searching federal and state environmental databases and historical and current land uses to identify sites of potential environmental concern with addresses in the areas immediately surrounding the Property. Full documentation of the EDR database review is provided in Appendix B. Potential environmental sites of concern, located within corresponding ASTM search radius distances from the Property, were evaluated. Overall, none of these sites exhibit environmental conditions that have a probability to adversely affect environmental conditions at the subject property.

5.0 SITE RECONNAISANCE

A site reconnaissance was performed to characterize on-site conditions and assess surrounding property uses and natural surface features that may have affected the condition of the subject property. In addition, a reconnaissance was conducted of the surrounding roads and readily accessible adjacent properties to identify obvious potential environmental conditions. Photographs taken as part of the site reconnaissance are provided in Appendix C. The site visit was conducted on September 30, 2008 by Craig Coombs and Nick Stolte of the USACE Louisville District. The site was represented by Ron Eastland of the 77th Regional Readiness Command and Mr. David Borchardt a contractor supporting the ACSIM–ODR. Weather conditions were cloudy and the outside temperature was approximately 60° F. The site

reconnaissance was conducted in a systematic manner focusing on the property boundaries and interior areas of the subject property, a general reconnaissance of all existing improvements, and a visual inspection of the adjacent properties.

During the September 2008 site inspection, the asphalt circular drive was in poor condition and overgrown with weeds. The eastern $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Property was mostly open with ground cover consisting of grasses, weeds, poison ivy, and small trees. The western $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Property was wooded with mature trees.

The buildings on the property were in various states of disrepair and showed evidence of vandalism and a lack of maintenance activities. Evidence on fires was apparent in several of the buildings. Vandalism included spray paint, fires, and the removal of copper electrical wiring.

Several earthen mounds, which appeared to be man-made, were observed in the southwest portion of the Property. No refuse or debris was apparent on the surface of these mounds. These mounds were not identified in the previous site investigations; however, similar mounds were investigated and identified as a REC at the Property due to mercury being present in soil samples above regulatory levels, but within background ranges for the eastern United States. Since other similar mounds at the Property have been investigated and identified as a REC at the Property, and the mounds identified during the ECP Update site visit are similar in nature to the investigated mounds, the mounds identified during the ECP Update site visit are considered to be a REC at the Property, but no further investigation is recommended.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District has performed an Environmental Condition of Property Report Update in accordance with AR 200-1 and applicable ASTM standards. Under ASTM D 6008-96 (2005), the following components were completed: interviews, government record reviews, visual inspections of the property and adjoining properties, and the declaration by the environmental professional responsible for the assessment.

No evidence of RECs, not identified in the March 2007 EBS, was identified during the ECP update. This ECP update concurs with the recommendation of the March 2007 EBS that the Property be classified as a Type 4 Property, in accordance with ASTM D5746-98 (2002), an area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken.

7.0 DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312 and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property.

Craig Coombs, CHMM

Environmental Scientist U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District 10/31/2008 DATE

8.0 POINTS OF CONTACT

Please contact Mr. Michael Dickinson at 404-840-2046 or Lesca Strickland at 703-602-8630 if you require further information.

APPENDIX A – PREVIOUS ECP (TEXT ONLY)

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY

Floyd Weekend Training Site Floyd, New York



29 March 2007

Prepared For:

77th Regional Readiness Command Fort Totten, New York 11359-1016

Prepared By:



Installation Management Command-Army Reserve Office College Park, Georgia

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ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY SIGNATURE SHEET

Prepared by:	
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ATTACHMENT

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SECTION 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Installation Management Command, Army Reserve Office (IMCOM-ARO) has prepared this Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the 77th Regional Readiness Command (RRC) at the Floyd Weekend Training (WET) Site, Facility ID NY018, hereafter referred to as the "Property". The Property is located along Koenig Road in a rural area approximately two miles south of the City of Floyd in Oneida County, New York. The tract is square in shape and encompasses approximately 51-acres. The latitude/longitude of the approximate center of the Property is 43° 11' 42.37" N, 75° 20' 31.02" W. Adjacent properties are described in Section 4.0 of this report. The Property has been determined to be excess to the needs of the Army Reserve and this EBS has been prepared to determine the environmental baseline condition of the Property in support of disposing of the Property through the General Services Administration or some other real property excessing process.

This EBS was developed in general conformance with the scope and limitations of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Designation D6008-96, *Standard Practice for Conducting Environmental Baseline Surveys*, the ASTM Designation E1527-00, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*, and Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Paragraph 15-6, and generally recognized industry practices.

This Executive Summary provides a brief description of the current and former uses of the Center, areas of potential environmental concern that were evaluated during the EBS process and describes the environmental condition of the Property Detailed information associated with the summary presented below is provided in the remaining portion of this document.

SITE DESCRIPTION & HISTORICAL USE

A visual site inspection (VSI) occurred on June 28, 2005. The Property consists of approximately 51-acres with nine building structures which are described as Building 1300, Building 1302, Building 1303, Building 1304, Building 1305, Building 1306, Building 1307, and two small storage buildings. Descriptions of the buildings are listed in Section 3.4 of this report. The Property has been vacant for at least 15 years and since the Property is unmanned and not recently used for training, areas have become overgrown with weeds, shrubs and small trees. Areas around the perimeter and the center of the Property have what could be considered second growth vegetation which includes deciduous and coniferous trees with a thick shrub layer.

The Property was originally developed in the mid-1950s and used for satellite tracking systems research and development by the U.S. Air Force from 1957 to 1979. The U.S. Air Force closed the Property in 1979 with the U.S. Army leasing the Property in 1981 and early 1982 until the U.S. Air Force transferred the Property to the U.S. Army in 1982. Field training operations, under the control of Fort Drum, New York were conducted at the Property until 1988. In 1996, Fort Drum transferred the Property to the 77th RRC with the intent to use the Property for Army Reserve unit training activities. Since transfer of the Property to the Army Reserve, the existing buildings and land have not been utilized or maintained, so no established uses have been applied to the buildings under Army Reserve control. Additionally, the buildings are in poor condition from lack of maintenance. Prior to the development of the Property in the 1950's by the U.S. Air Force, the Property is considered to have been undeveloped agricultural land; however, no historic aerial photos were available to confirm this assumption, only historical topographic maps which depict the Property as undeveloped.

AREAS EVALUATED FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The following information was obtained through review of general property information, observation of neighboring properties, research of available historical information, and interviews with knowledgeable parties, environmental record search, and a VSI.

- <u>Hazardous Substances</u>. Since operations occurred on the Property prior to the enactment of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) reporting and notification requirements (1980), no records regarding the storage or use of CERCLA hazardous substances at the Property exist. It is possible that chemicals used to support satellite research by the U.S. Air Force, building maintenance activities, and training activities could have exceeded the CERCLA reportable quantities. The Property has had previous environmental investigations that have determined that VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs were released into the environment (see Section 3.5, Previous Environmental Assessments of the Property), but at unknown quantities. Based on the past remedial actions, soil sampling, and groundwater monitoring, analytes detected in the soil and groundwater are considered to be below regulatory cleanup objectives or were determined with communication with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation not to warrant further remedial action. Based on this information, no further remedial actions or environmental investigations are required for the Property.
- <u>Underground Storage Tanks/Aboveground Storage Tanks</u>. Currently, there are no underground storage tanks (USTs) on the Property. One aboveground storage tank (AST) is currently located within Building 1307. The AST is located in a concrete tank vault approximately 12.5-feet wide by 18.5-feet long by 11-feet deep. The AST is a large steel holding tank measuring approximately 6-feet in diameter and 12 to 15-feet tall. It is presumed that this tank contained PCB-containing dielectric fluid for use in satellite research and was previously connected to the former ASTs (concrete AST cradle) located adjacent to the building by underground copper piping. In May of 2003, it was determined that the AST was abandoned in place; however, storm water runoff was infiltrating the tank vault through openings in the vault. In June 2003, two vacuum trucks extracted a total of 14,254 gallons of water (which was tested and considered to be uncontaminated) and the water was transported to the Industrial Oil facility located in Verona, New York for disposal. Three steel pipes and one hole through the concrete wall into the tank vault were sealed with a water-sealing concrete and rubber end caps, reducing the potential for the tank vault to fill with water.

Historically, there were three No. 2 heating oil USTs and three former PCB-containing dielectric fluid ASTs (of unknown size) located on the Property. Locations and further information on all tanks are further described in Sections 6.4 and 6.6. In 1996, three No. 2 heating oil USTs were removed from the vicinity of Building 1300 (a 1,000-gallon UST), Building 1303 (a 3,000-gallon UST), and Building 1307 (a 750-gallon UST). The UST removal at Building 1300 identified minor petroleum impacted soil around fill pipes (impacted soil was disposed of offsite) and the tank was uncompromised. After the UST removals at Buildings 1303 and 1307, residual benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) concentrations remained in the soil in excess of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) action levels, with concentrations reported as high as 10,000 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg). NYSDEC requested additional subsurface investigation in the vicinity of Buildings 1303 and 1307 which included the installation of six monitoring wells in November 1998 (three monitoring wells near Building 1303 and three monitoring wells near Building 1307). Monitoring of the areas by the sampling of the wells, determined no further action was warranted from the petroleum releases associated with the former USTs near Building 1303 and 1307. According to a discussion via

telephone with NYSDEC, these former release sites have been closed and no further action is warranted.

The three former PCB-containing dielectric fluid ASTs were utilized when the Property was providing satellite research under the control of the U.S. Air Force. The ASTs have since been removed, leaving the concrete tank cradle (which held all three ASTs) east of Building 1307. The ASTs were connected by underground piping to another AST currently located in Building 1307. On August 2, 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected in the area of the tank cradle. Soil sample results indicated an area near the northeast corner of the cradle required soil excavation. The impacted soil was removed and stockpiled until a soil sample taken from the bottom of the excavation confirmed all PCB-impacted soil had been removed. The excavation was backfilled with clean fill material and the PCB-contaminated stockpiled soil was removed from the Property on October 16, 2001. Based on this information, all PCB-contaminated soil has been removed and no further action is warranted for this area.

- Non-UST/AST Petroleum Storage. Currently, there is no evidence to suggest that non-UST/AST petroleum products in excess of 55 gallons were stored for one year or more on the Property. Previous reports have identified vandalism and the illegal disposal of refuse on the Property. These reports identified empty drums with labels indicating the contents to be motor oil, ethylene glycol, and paint thinner. However, these containers were not present during the VSI indicating removal has occurred. Two empty 55-gallon drums were located at the northeast corner of the Property during the VSI. These drums were not labeled but are assumed to be illegally dumped refuse. No soil staining or dead vegetation was identified in the vicinity of these drums suggesting no release has occurred. Furthermore, the Property has not been used by the 77th RRC in fifteen years and no known vehicle/building maintenance or operations have occurred by the 77th RRC.
- PCBs. No transformers were identified on the Property during the VSI. PCB-containing dielectric fluid was stored and used on the Property in former ASTs. Also, transformer vaults and pads have been identified adjacent to buildings on the Property which may have also contained PCBs. PCBs have been identified in soil and groundwater above NYSDEC cleanup objectives. Soil remediation activities (excavation) have occurred in these areas below Technical Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) No. 4046 Cleanup Objectives of 1,000 ppb for surface soil and 10,000 ppb for subsurface soil. Groundwater investigations identified PCBs in the groundwater near Building 1303. Based on a 2002 groundwater sampling event, PCB concentrations were discredited as false-positive readings since it would be unlikely that PCBs (which are insoluble in water and tend to sorb to particulate matter) would have migrated to the water table, more than 65 feet bgs.

PCBs may be contained in light ballasts in older type light fixtures in the buildings on the Property. The presence of PCBs in the ballasts has not been confirmed; however, based on the construction dates of the buildings it is possible that some of these ballasts could potentially contain PCBs. Any light ballast not marked with "No PCBs" labels should be assumed to contain PCBs and management and disposal of these light ballasts must be in accordance with local, State and Federal requirements.

 <u>Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)</u>. An asbestos survey was performed in May 2005 for the buildings located on the Property. Both friable and non-friable ACMs were identified in various materials (i.e. piping insulation, ceiling transite panels, mastic and floor tiles, and roofing materials) in Buildings 1300, 1304, and 1307. The survey did not provide quantities of ACMs.

- <u>Lead-Based Paint</u>. A Lead-Based Paint (LBP) survey has not been conducted for the buildings on the Property. Based on the dates of construction (pre-1978), it is assumed that LBP exists in the structures. Peeling paint was observed on the interiors and exteriors of several buildings on the Property. The overall condition of the paint within the buildings is considered to be poor.
- <u>Radiological Materials</u>. During the VSI, no radiological commodities were stored on the Property. However, a sign indicating the use of radiological materials was noted on a door within Building 1304. This sign is presumed to be original to the Property's use for satellite research by U.S. Air Force from 1957 to 1979. Based on a discussion with the 77th RRC, since the U.S. Army has had control of the Property, no radioactive commodities have been managed or stored on the Property. There is no evidence of any release of radiological materials on the Property.
- <u>Radon</u>. A site specific radon survey has not been prepared for the Property. According to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Radon Zone for Oneida County, areas tested were classified in Zone 2, defined as having an indoor average level greater than 2 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) and less than 4 pCi/L. Average activity for living areas was reported at 1.380 pCi/L and average activities for basements was 2.610 pCi/L, below the EPA's radon risk level of 4.0 pCi/L.
- <u>Munitions and Explosives</u>. No indications were found during the VSI or records review process
 of the Property to indicate the presence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC).
- <u>Surrounding Properties</u>. Potential environmental sites of concern, located within corresponding ASTM search radius distances from the Property, were evaluated. Overall, none of these sites evaluated exhibit environmental conditions that have a probability to adversely affect environmental conditions at the Property.

RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Based on the information revealed in this EBS, IMCOM-ARO identified eight *recognized environmental conditions* in connection with the Property as defined by ASTM D6008-96 (2005).

Former Dry Well, Building 1300. Previous investigations confirmed the presence of a dry well located north of Building 1300. This dry well was removed and was connected to a former septic tank in the area (see Section 6.1.8). The dry well was an 8-foot square pre-cast concrete box underlain with a wood supported concrete block interior measuring 7-feet deep. Original soil samples taken from the dry well during the June 2000 data gap study indicated mercury impacts within the dry well at a level of 0.24 mg/kg, which was higher than the NYSDEC TAGM cleanup objective of 0.1 mg/kg. Prior to the closure of this dry well, an additional soil sample was analyzed using hydraulic direct-push drilling methods. The soil sample was analyzed for TAL metals by EPA Method 6010/7000 which indicated concentrations of arsenic (18.7 mg/kg), copper (116 mg/kg), lead (1,190 mg/kg), mercury (1.0 mg/kg), and zinc (57.8 mg/kg) in excess of TAGM soil cleanup objectives. The corresponding TAGM soil cleanup objectives for these metals are 12 mg/kg for arsenic, 50 mg/kg for copper, 61.0 mg/kg for lead, 0.1 mg/kg for mercury, and 50 mg/kg for zinc. Based on the analytical data results, the upper 4-5 feet of bottom material within the dry well had been impacted by these metals. However, analysis of groundwater samples during the remedial investigation, suggest that these metals have not leached from the soil to groundwater. Based on this

information and past communication with NYSDEC, the dry well is considered closed. Although no further action is warranted for this former dry well, the documented presence of metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in the soil constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

- Mounds/Fill Area. Previous reports have identified and investigated three mound/fill areas. These areas are the results of the Property's use for satellite research or from training activities on heavy machinery (i.e. excavators or bulldozers). These areas are located north of Building 1302 (1-2 ft in height) and west of Building 1307 (4-6 ft in height), as well as a potential fill area in the northwest corner of the Property (1-1.5 ft in height) characterized by a tear-drop shaped mound. Soil samples were collected at each area and soil samples analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. No VOCs, SVOCs, or PCBs were detected above TAGM soil cleanup levels. Mercury was detected in three soil samples ranging from 0.11 to 0.13 mg/kg, marginally above the TAGM objective of 0.1 mg/kg. Based on NYSDEC 1994 guidance, these concentrations are considered to be within Eastern United States background concentrations that range from 0.001 to 0.2 mg/kg. Although no further action is warranted for these former mounds/fill areas, the documented presence of mercury in soil above TAGM soil cleanup objectives constitutes a recognized environmental condition.
- Former Septic Tank/Associated Dry Well-Building 1300. A former septic tank and dry well were located approximately 150 feet north of Building 1300. Upon removal, the septic tank was described as "extremely weathered with many holes". Overflow piping was connected to the dry well. Two soil samples were taken from this area and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide around the former septic tank. Soil analysis indicated minor levels of VOCs and metals, but below TAGM cleanup objectives. Although no further action is warranted for this area, the documented presence of VOCs in soil samples is evidence of a release and constitutes a recognized environmental condition.
- Septic System Leach Field Building 1307. Test pit excavations and one soil boring on the west side of Building 1307 identified five clay tile leach field pipes presumed to be associated with a former septic system for this building. Two soil samples from the test pit excavations and one soil sample from the soil boring was collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. Results of soil samples indicated no concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs or metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in this area except for mercury at a level of 0.12 mg/kg and 0.13 mg/kg in two soil sample locations. These mercury results are similar to other soil analysis performed on the Property and are indicative of background soil results for the Eastern United States of 0.001 0.2 mg/kg. Although no further action is warranted for these former mounds/fill areas, the documented presence of mercury in soil above TAGM soil cleanup objectives constitutes a recognized environmental condition
- <u>Soak Pits/Drainage Area Building 1303.</u> Several soak pits and a drainage area were identified in a June 2000 Data Gap Study on the north and west side of Building 1303. In addition, one concrete soak pits were identified inside Building 1303 (see Attachment C, Photographs). The previous use of these soak pits could not be determined. To verify if any hazardous substances were released in this area, three test pits were excavated and soil samples collected. No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBS, or metals were reported above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in the soil samples in the vicinity of the soak pits except for zinc (52.2 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded the TAGM objective of 50 mg/kg. Groundwater sampling in this area revealed 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) at a concentration of 11μg/L which exceeded the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 5μg/L. Groundwater results indicated a dissolved-phase 1,1,1,-TCA plume extending from Building 1303 to the southeast

corner of the Property. Further analysis of the TCA plume was conducted in September 2003 by sampling and analyzing the groundwater. No VOCs were reported above the corresponding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards at any of the monitoring wells on the Property. Based on these results, the 1,1,1-TCA concentration was considered below ambient water quality standards and ground water for this area and did not require further action. Additionally, PCBs and metals have been identified in this area. Past investigations concluded that PCBs identified in groundwater was likely a false-positive reading since it was unlikely that PCBs have migrated to the water table more than 65 feet bgs. The elevated metals concentrations were discredited as the result of high turbidity in the samples which results in elevated concentrations of metals.

- AST Cradle Area. Three dielectric fluid ASTs were located east of Building 1307. The ASTs have been removed and only the concrete tank cradle exists. The size of these former ASTs was not identified in any of the previous reports. These ASTs were connected via underground piping to the large AST located in Building 1307. In August 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected in the area of the tank cradle and analyzed for PCBs. Elevated PCB concentrations were identified near the northeast corner of the cradle. Impacted soils were removed and stockpiled and a confirmation sample was collected from the base of the excavation. Analytical results confirmed that all PCB-impacted soil had been removed. Although no further action is warranted for this area, the documented presence of PCBs in the soil is evidence of a past release and constitutes a recognized environmental condition for the Property..
- Fuel Oil USTs Building 1303 and 1307. In 1996, two No. 2 fuel oil USTs were removed from the vicinity of Building 1303 (3,000-gallon), and Building 1307 (750-gallon). Upon removal, residual benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) remained in the soil near Buildings 1303 and 1307 in excess of NYSDEC Spill Technology and Remediation Series regulatory values. NYSDEC requested additional subsurface investigation in the area which included the installation of six monitoring wells in November 1998 (three wells near Building 1303 and three wells near Building 1307). Soil samples were collected during the installation of the monitoring wells and analyzed for BTEX and PAHs. No BTEX or PAHs were detected in the soil samples collected during the monitoring well installations. Methylene chloride was the only compound detected in groundwater Building 1303 at a level of 5.3 μg/kg. The source of the methylene chloride was determined to be unknown.

In December 1998, another round of groundwater samples were collected from the six monitoring wells and submitted for analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide. No BTEX, PAH, or PCB compounds were detected in the groundwater samples; however, VOCs, SVOCs, and metals were detected. The metals detected may have reflected naturally-occurring background levels present in the subsurface throughout the region and may not have been associated with prior usage of the Property.

In March 1999, a quarterly groundwater monitoring program was initiated. No BTEX, SVOCs or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil release were detected in the ground water samples during the four quarterly sampling events in 1999. However, two non-petroleum related VOCs (acetone and 1,1,1-TCA) and SVOCs (bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate and phenol) were occasionally detected in ground water at concentrations that exceeded NYSDEC Class GA ground water standards.

IMCOM-ARO contacted the NYSDEC Region 6 office via phone and their website on January 27, 2006 to inquire about the status of these investigations. According to Mr. Jerry Alsante,

NYSDEC records indicated that these USTs have been properly closed and no further action required. The spill record for this release (Spill # 9616124 and Petroleum Bulk Storage # 6-600633), was closed by NYSDEC on December 4, 2001.

• Former Transformer Pad - Building 1307. A transformer pad and electrical vault is present of Building 1307. A previous investigation identified PCB concentrations in the soil above NYSDEC TAGM No. 4046 Cleanup Objectives of 1,000 ppb for surface soil samples and 10,000 ppb for subsurface soil samples. In August 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected and analyzed for the former transformer pad. Impacted soil was removed and disposed offsite. Upon removal, confirmatory soil samples were collected and revealed no PCB concentrations in excess of the TAGM subsurface cleanup objectives of 10,000 μg/kg.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with ASTM Designation D 5746-98 (2002), Standard Classification of Environmental Condition of Property Area Types for Defense Base Closure and Realignment Facilities, the Property has been classified as a Type 4: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken. This classification was selected based on previous environmental investigations and subsequent remedial actions.

SECTION 2.0 SCOPE OF SERVICES

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

IMCOM-ARO prepared this EBS for the Property and all of the properties within the minimum search distances specified under ASTM E 1527-00, ASTM D 6008-96, and Army Regulation 200-1 standards.

The objective of the EBS was to identify any recognized environmental conditions by reviewing the Property history, including review of: historical aerial photographs, historical topographic maps; city directories; regulatory agency records; historical reports; conducting interviews; and by performing a VSI. A recognized environmental condition is defined as the presence or likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property, or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property. The term does not include de minimis conditions that generally do not represent a material risk of harm to public health or the environment, and that generally would not be the subject of a regulatory enforcement action.

This EBS was performed in a manner that allowed for the identification of recognized environmental conditions at the Property, those concerns ascertained through visual and physical observations, and information-gathering procedures.

The following tasks were performed during the course of this EBS:

- A VSI for evidence of hazardous materials handling, storage, or disposal, and other potential contaminants, or practices that may have affected the property.
- An evaluation of the surrounding properties within the designated ASTM radii, with respect to their potential to impact the environmental integrity of the Property. This evaluation was limited to (a) evidence readily observable without accessing the neighboring properties and (b) data that may be obtained from federal, state, and local regulatory agency files via use of an electronic database search supplied by Environmental Data Resources (EDR).
- Review of reasonably available historical data (e.g., historical topographic maps and interviews), topographical and hydrogeological information, and other information, as appropriate.
- Interviews with persons knowledgeable of the Property.

The VSI for this EBS was conducted on June 28, 2005, by Mr. Michael Dickinson; contract Registered Environmental Property Assessor (REPA) for IMCOM-ARO and Mr. David Borchardt, contract Environmental Specialist for IMCOM-ARO. Mr. Ravi Ajodah, contract Environmental Scientist for the 77th RRC provided access to all areas of the Property. Mr. Ajodah also provided a verbal history of the Property which included ownership/building use history and previous environmental investigations.

2.2 INFORMATION SOURCES

IMCOM-ARO personnel reviewed the following applicable documents in the course of this EBS:

Document	Source
Road Map of the Area	www.mapquest.com
USGS 7.5-Min. Topographic Maps - Oriskany, NY Quadrangles – 1898, 1949, 1955 Rome, NY Quadrangle – 1947	EDR
Aerial Photographs of the Property and Surrounding Area – 77 th RRC Aerial, mid-1990's (no fixed date).	77 th RRC, www.google.com
The Electronic Database Regulatory Radius Map with GeoCheck©, July 12, 2005.	EDR, Inc.
The ECHO I Experiment: The Beginnings of Air Force Satellite Communications, Rome Air Development Center, Office of History, Griffis Air Force Base, NY, October, 1995.	
Final Focused Remedial Investigation Data Gap Study, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, June 2000.	77 th RRC
Remedial Action Report, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, February, 2002.	77 th RRC
Geophysical Investigation Building 1304, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, 8 July 2002.	77 th RRC
In-Progress Review of the Remedial Action of the Remedial Action Phase at the Floyd Annex in Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, 23 October 2002.	41.
Final Letter Report for Groundwater Sampling, Monitoring Well Abandonment, and Building 1307 Sampling, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Science and Technology, 12 September 2003.	
Summary Report Underground Storage Tank Removal, 77 th RRC, Floyd, NY, Radian International, LLC, March 1997.	77 th RRC
Monitoring Well Installation and Ground-water Sampling, Floyd Annex Site, Floyd, NY, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., February 1999.	77 th RRC
Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Program Report, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, March 1999, September 1999, December 1999. (3 reports)	77 th RRC
Final Work Plan for a Focused Investigation/Feasibility Study, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, November 1999.	77 th RRC
Final Health and Safety Plan for Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, November 1999.	
Biological Assessment of Floyd WETS Site, Terrestrial Environmental Specialists and Roy S. Slack, July 2005.	77 th RRC
Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan/Environmental Assessment, (No author name or date).	77 th RRC

Document	Source
Draft Field Sampling Plan, Asbestos Abatement Design, Floyd Annex, Malcolm Pirnie, November 1996.	77 th RRC
Asbestos Inspection Report, US Army Reserve Site, Floyd, NY (NY018), EEG, Inc., May 2005.	77 th RRC
Flood Insurance Rate Map, Town of Floyd, NY, Oneida County, Panel 19 of 25, Community Panel Number 360528 0019 B, March 15, 1984.	FEMA website

In addition, information about the Property and the surrounding area was obtained from an interview with Mr. Ravi Ajodah, contract Environmental Scientist, 77th RRC.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY CATEGORIES

The EBS classifies the Property into one of seven DoD Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) categories as defined by ASTM Designation D5746-98, Standard Classification of Environmental Condition of Property Area Types for Defense Base Closure and Realignment Facilities. The property classification categories are described in detail below:

- ECP Area Type 1: An area or parcel of real property where no release or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products or their derivatives has occurred (including no migration of these substances from adjacent properties).
- ECP Area Type 2: An area or parcel of real property where only the release or disposal of petroleum products or their derivatives has occurred.
- ECP Area Type 3: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial action.
- ECP Area Type 4: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken.
- ECP Area Type 5: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred and removal or remedial actions, or both, are under way, but all required actions have not yet been taken.
- ECP Area Type 6: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, but required response actions have not yet been initiated.
- ECP Area Type 7: An area or parcel of real property that is unevaluated or requires additional evaluation.

ECP Area Types 1 through 4 are suitable for lease or transfer by deed. ECP Area Types 5 and 6 are typically unsuitable for lease or transfer by deed because of ongoing or yet to be initiated remedial actions. ECP Area Type 7 is unevaluated or requires additional evaluations.

2.4 LIMITATIONS

This EBS was performed in accordance with ASTM E 1527-00, ASTM D 6008-96, and Army Regulation 200-1. This EBS included available historical sources, including, historical aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, city directories, and interviews with persons knowledgeable of current and historic Property activities. Sanborn fire insurance maps were not available for this Property. It should also be noted that the ground surface was partially snow covered at the time of the site reconnaissance, thereby reducing the effectiveness of personal observation of staining, spills, or stressed vegetation on the Property.

This EBS has been conducted and this report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the 77th RRC and its assigns. It is intended to provide an understanding of the current environmental conditions at the Property and neighboring properties and the potential of on-site environmental degradation from past use or release of hazardous or petroleum-based substances on the Property or at neighboring properties. IMCOM-ARO's interpretations and conclusions regarding this information and presented in this report are based on the expertise and experience of the environmental professional in conducting similar assessments and current local, state, and federal regulations and standards. In evaluating the Property, the environmental professional has also relied upon representations and information furnished by individuals noted in the report with respect to existing operations and property conditions and the historic uses of the Property to the extent that the information obtained has not been contradicted by data obtained from other sources. Accordingly, there is always the possibility that some information obtained from these interviews may be inaccurate or incomplete as a result of an accidental misstatement, miscommunication, or omission.

It is important to recognize that even the most comprehensive scope of services may fail to detect environmental conditions and potential liability at a particular Property. IMCOM-ARO environmental personnel have performed this EBS using the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar conditions by other reputable environmental professionals practicing in this or similar localities.

SECTION 3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROPERTY NAME

Floyd WET Site (NY018)

3.2 PROPERTY ADDRESS

The Property is located along Koenig Road in a rural area approximately two miles south of the City of Floyd in Oneida County, New York (see Attachments A – Property Location Map).

3.3 PROPERTY SIZE

Based on a review of the Department of Army Real Property Inventory, the Property encompasses approximately 51-acres.

3.4 CURRENT IMPROVEMENTS AND USES

The Property is currently vacant and includes nine buildings. The buildings were originally constructed for satellite tracking systems research and development by the U.S. Air Force. The buildings are constructed of either concrete block/poured concrete walls or steel frame with metal siding, with the exception of Building 1306 which is constructed of fiberglass. During the VSI, electrical conduit runs under areas of the floors were noted in Buildings 1300 and 1307. The following table presents a brief description and size of the buildings on the Property.

BLDG NO.	AREA (approx. sq. ft.)	USE
1300	5,600	Equipment Maintenance, Former Laboratory, and Administration
1302	120	Storage
1303	1,500	Storage
1304	5,500	Former Research Laboratory
1305	6,000	Satellite Testing (open inside and drive thru access)
1306	400	Storage (fiberglass)
1307	4,000	Former Research Laboratory and Testing
Shed-adjacent to Bldg 1306	120	Storage (no roof)
Shed-adjacent to Bldg 1307	100	Storage
TOTAL	21,040	•

During the VSI and documented in previous investigations at the Property, soil mounds were located west of Building 1307 and north of Building 1302. These mounds were identified in previous investigations and determined to be used possibly for heavy equipment training. The

Property includes relatively flat terrain with a gentle slope to the southeast. Notable features include:

- a paved entrance off Koenig Road;
- a paved circular drive located in the center of the Property;
- former electrical component concrete pads located at the northeast and southeast corners of the Property;
- a concrete AST cradle east of Building 1307;
- a concrete soak pit within Building 1303;
- a perimeter fence;
- and an octagon-shaped concrete pad located near the entrance off Koenig Road.

Majority of the Property consists of open land with small areas of impervious surfaces (i.e. concrete drives and building footprints). The Property is unmanned so areas have become overgrown with weeds, shrubs and small trees. Areas around the perimeter and the center of the Property have second-growth vegetation which includes deciduous and coniferous trees with a thick shrub layer. Buildings are in poor condition with windows and doors either missing or no longer operable (see Attachment C – Photographs). A perimeter fence exists; however, vandalism of the Buildings and trespassing has occurred on the Property by evidence of illegal dumping noted in previous reports.

3.4.1 Utilities

According to the 77th RRC, no utilities (i.e., electrical, gas, telephone, water, and sewer) are currently connected to the Property. Historically, the buildings are assumed to have used septic systems for sewage disposal based on the rural locality of the Property and information obtained from previous investigations. Previous investigations have determined a 550-gallon steel-constructed septic tank at Building 1300 and a leach field west of Building 1307. See Section 6.1.8 for further information regarding septic systems.

3.5 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROPERTY

Numerous environmental investigations have been conducted on the Property over the years. The Property is currently listed in the Department of Defense, Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This program was initiated to identify, evaluate, and clean up contamination from past military activities. Some of the reports summarized below were developed in support of the clean up effort based on the Property being in the IRP. Some past investigations have been summarized in other reports since the original report was not available for review during the drafting of this document. Previous soil and ground water investigations have used the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical and Administration Guidance Memorandum Recommended Cleanup Objectives (TAGM) and the Petroleum Contaminated Soil Guidance Policy, Spill Technology and Remediation Series (STARS) for determining remedial action levels. Copies of the environmental reports were provided by the 77th RRC and are included in Attachment E (Supporting Documentation):

Summary Report-Underground Storage Tank Removal, 77th RRC, Floyd, NY, Radian International, LLC, March 1997.

The purpose of this report was to document the removal and closure of three No.2 fuel oil USTs, which included a 1,000 gallon UST adjacent to Building 1300, a 3,000 gallon UST adjacent to Building 1303, and a 750 gallon UST adjacent to Building 1307. The No. 2 fuel oil

was used for heating the buildings. As part of this work, approximately 2,664 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil was removed from the USTs and disposed offsite and approximately 31.47 tons of petroleum impacted soil was removed from the tank pits and disposed offsite. Soil analysis results indicated the 1,000 gallon UST at Building 1300 had no residual petroleum constituents above regulatory levels suggesting no further action for this tank. However, the 3,000 gallon UST at Building 1303 and the 750 gallon UST located at Building 1307 had residual petroleum constituents above regulatory levels. Further investigation of Building 1303 and 1307 was conducted in 1999 (see below).

 Monitoring Well Installation and Ground-water Sampling, Floyd Annex Site, Floyd, NY, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., February 1999.

The purpose of this report was to document the installation of six groundwater monitoring wells with soil and groundwater analysis in the vicinity of the former USTs located at Buildings 1303 and 1307. This effort was based on a request from the NYSDEC to perform additional monitoring at these locations. The objective of this report was to provide adequate upgradient and downgradient coverage of groundwater quality and to determine if further remedial actions were warranted. Soil samples were collected during the well installation. Soil analysis results indicated no BTEX or PAH compounds at any locations; however, methylene chloride was Groundwater results indicated no BTEX, PAH, or PCB detected in one soil sample. compounds in the groundwater. However, three additional compounds were detected: methylene chloride, 1,1,1,-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and phenol. Methylene chloride (source unknown) and 1,1,1,-TCA were detected slightly above the NYSDEC Class GA standards (potable groundwater standards) adjacent to Building 1303. Phenol was the only constituent detected near Building 1307, at an estimated concentration below the reporting limit, but was above the Class GA standard.

The report concluded that there were no impacts associated with the former fuel oil USTs removal, based on the absence of BTEX or PAHs in soil and groundwater sample results. However, the presence of methylene chloride and 1,1,1,-TCA suggested a localized source of these compounds may exist in the vicinity of Building 1303. The report ended by recommending an expanded investigation of other potential source areas on-site, such as the dry wells, soak pits, leach field, etc. Subsequent investigations related to groundwater monitoring are summarized below.

 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Program Report, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, March 1999 Sampling Event.

The purpose of this report was to document a quarterly monitoring event to further delineate the nature and extent of chemicals of concern in groundwater identified during the February 1999 investigation (above). Six monitoring wells were sampled on March 29-30, 1999. Results indicated no BTEX or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil release. However, seven VOC compounds were detected, which included methylene chloride, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1,1-DCA), chloroform, 1,1,1-TCA, 1,1,2-TCA, hexachlorobutadiene, and acetone. Of these compounds, only 1,1,1-TCA and acetone exceeded their corresponding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater recommended action level (5 μ g/L for 1,1,1-TCA and 50 μ g/L for acetone) in three of the six wells. Maximum concentrations were 14 μ g/L for 1,1,1-TCA and 120 μ g/L for acetone. With regards to SVOCs, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in one monitoring well at 15 μ g/L, exceeding the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 1 μ g/L. Phenol was detected in one monitoring well, at an estimated value of 4 μ g/L, which marginally exceeded the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 1 μ g/L. Chloroform and methylene

chloride were detected in the field blank sample at concentrations of 3 μ g/L and 5 μ g/L, respectively. The occurrence of these compounds were attributed to laboratory contamination.

The report concluded that the presence of 1,1,1-TCA and acetone in only three of the six monitoring wells suggested a localized source in the vicinity of Building 1303. Therefore, continued quarterly groundwater monitoring was recommended.

 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Program Report, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, September 1999 Sampling Event.

The purpose of this report was to document the quarterly monitoring event to further delineate the nature and extent of chemicals of concern in groundwater at the Property. This effort only sampled four of the six wells, since two were dry. Groundwater analysis indicated no BTEX, SVOCs, or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil release. Four VOCs were detected which included chloromethane (methyl chloride), 1,1-DCA, 1,1,1-TCA, and 1,1,2-TCA. Of these compounds, only 1,1,1-TCA (maximum detection was 13 $\mu g/L$) was in excess of the NYSDEC Class GA ground water standard of 5 $\mu g/L$. Chloromethane (maximum detection was 0.5 $\mu g/L$) was detected in two wells, but at levels below the action level of 5 $\mu g/L$. Chloromethane had not been detected in previous monitoring.

 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Program Report, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, December 1999 Sampling Event.

The purpose of this report was to document the fourth and final quarterly monitoring event to further delineate the nature and extent of chemicals of concern in ground water associated with the removal of three No. 2 heating oil USTs. The groundwater analysis results indicated that no BTEX, SVOCs, or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, a non-petroleum related SVOC, was release were detected. detected in two monitoring wells (at 1 µg/L and 3 µg/L), below the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 5 µg/L. Six VOCs were detected in this sampling event, including, methylene chloride, 1,1-DCA, chloroform, 1,1,1-TCA, 1,1,2-TCA, and bromodichloromethane. Of these compounds, 1,1,1-TCA was detected in excess of the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 5 µg/L in two monitoring wells at levels of 6 µg/L and 11 µg/L. The report concluded with a summary of the 1999 monitoring program. This summary indicated that no BTEX, SVOCs, or other petroleum hydrocarbons indicative of a fuel oil release were detected in the groundwater samples during the four quarterly sampling events. However, non-petroleum VOCs (acetone and 1,1,1-TCA) which exceeded the NYSDEC Class GA regulatory values. Acetone concentrations exceeded NYSDEC standards (50 µg/L) in samples at three wells during the March event with acetone being detected at a maximum concentration of 120 µg/L at one well location. 1,1,1-TCA concentrations also exceeded NYSDEC standards (5 μg/L) in groundwater samples at two well locations during two monitoring events and at one well location during three monitoring events. Four other VOCs (1,1,1-DCA, hexachlorobutadien, methylene chloride, and 1,1,2-TCA) were detected during the monitoring events but below NYSDEC standards. With regards to SVOCs, phenol and bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate were detected, but only marginally exceeded the NYSDEC Class GA standards for each analyte. The report concludes that based on the UST closure soil results and the four groundwater monitoring events conducted in 1999, residual petroleum soil impacts appear to be localized within the vadose zone in close proximity to the former UST locations and appear not to have impacted groundwater quality. However, non-petroleum related VOC compounds persist in the groundwater at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards which suggests an onsite source for these analytes.

• FINAL Focused Remedial Investigation Data Gap Study, Floyd Annex, Floyd, New York, prepared by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, June 2000.

The purpose of this report was to evaluate past remedial actions and collect data necessary to address any gaps associated with the remediation of the Property as a result of past operation and storage activities.. A brief summary of this report is provided below.

- o Building 1300 Areas of concern associated with Building 1300 included a former transformer vault, former septic tank and drywell, and an area where a previous soil gas survey detected VOCs on the north side of the building. Soil samples were collected from the former transformer vault area and revealed low levels of PCB contamination (22 μg/kg and 18 μg/kg) which were below the TAGM soil cleanup objective of 1,000 μg/kg. Soil analysis in the vicinity of the former septic tank and dry well determined that this area was not a significant source of VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs or metals; however, mercury was detected in the bottom of the former dry well (0.24 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded background levels. Soil analysis on the north side of the building indicated little or no evidence of environmental impacts from VOCs, SVOCs, or metals.
- Building 1303/1305 Areas of concern associated with Building 1303/1305 included soak pits and drainage area on the north and west sides of Building 1303. Test pits and soil analysis in the area of the former soak pits indicated no VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, or metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives with the exception of zinc (52.2 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded the cleanup objective of 50 mg/kg. Soil analysis of the drainage ditch indicated no VOCs, SVOCs, or PCBs or metals except magnesium (5,070 mg/kg) and zinc (60.0 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded their TAGM cleanup objectives of 5,000 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg, respectively. It was determined that little or no evidence of environmental impacts exist for the soak pit areas and drainage ditch because concentrations were below or only marginally exceeded the objectives. The report concluded that no further action was required for this area.
- o Building 1304/1306 Areas of concern associated with Buildings 1304/1306 included a suspected dry well between the buildings. Soil samples revealed that sub-surface soil in the vicinity of the suspect dry well had been impacted by acetone (590 μg/kg) which was above the TAGM recommended soil cleanup objectives of 300 μg/kg. The additional soil boring did not reveal elevated levels of acetone suggesting the acetone concentrations may be localized.
- o Building 1307 Areas of concern associated with Building 1307 included a former transformer pad and leach field on the west side of this building as well as former underground piping leading from the PCB containing AST cradle on the east side of the building. The former transformer pad on the west side determined to have PCB concentrations in soils (2,900 and 4,400,000 μg/kg) above TAGM soil cleanup objectives of 1,000 μg/kg; the leach field on the west side and the former underground piping leading from the PCB containing AST cradle on the east side had soil analysis performed indicating little or no evidence of environmental impacts.
- Mounds/Fill Area Soil mounds were located north of Building 1302, west of Building 1307, and a potential fill area was identified in the northwest corner of the Property. Soil analysis

indicated little or no evidence of environmental impacts; also it was theorized that these areas were transported, dumped and pushed into position.

- Potential Offsite Sources The report included a discussion of potential off-site sources for 1,1,1-TCA in groundwater. It was determined that no off-site sources were contributing to the presence of this solvent at the Site.
- In-Progress Review of the Remedial Action Phase at the Floyd Annex in Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, 23 October 2002.

The purpose of this report was to provide a summary/update of the ongoing remedial actions taking place based on conclusions from the Remedial investigation Data Gap Study from June 2000. NYSDEC provided comments during this report preparation as work progressed. As part of this report, areas of concern which were previously identified were investigated and in some instances, a remedial action took place. The following work was accomplished in November 2000:

- o Dry well closure and Building 1307 PCB contamination cleanup a total of 31 soil samples were analyzed for PCBs from the western and southern sides of a former transformer pad. The area was remediated for PCB soil contamination which required approximately 22-tons of soil at a depth of approximately 3 to 3.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Post excavation soil analysis determined that PCB concentrations remained above TAGM soil cleanup objectives.
- Building 1304-potential dry well location Previous studies indicated acetone soil impacts in the vicinity of Building 1304. It was theorized that an unknown dry well may exist. Test pits were excavated with no dry well being located. Three soil borings were advanced in this same area and analyzed. The soil results indicated minor or undetected levels of acetone but all were below TAGM soil cleanup objectives.
- Building 1300 dry well closure Samples collected and analyzed indicated mercury impacts associated with this dry well. Soil analysis from the bottom of the dry well indicated concentrations of arsenic (18.7 mg/kg), copper (116 mg/kg), mercury (1.0 mg/kg), lead (1,190 mg/kg) and zinc (57.8 mg/kg) detected above TAGM soil cleanup objectives. It was concluded, with communication from NYSDEC that the bottom 4 to 5 feet of material had been impacted but had not leached into the groundwater. Based on this determination, this dry well was considered closed.
- Building 1303 dry well closure No concentrations of VOCs and metal were detected above TAGM soil cleanup objectives, so this area was closed by filling with clean sand.
- Ground water monitoring It was concluded that no VOC concentrations were reported in samples from two wells, which previously detected 1,1,1-tTCA; An additional round of groundwater sampling was recommended.

Additional work in the Fall of 2001 was also summarized in this report. The following work was accomplished:

- Soil and wipe samples from the Building 1300 transformer vault indicated no PCB impacts in excess of TAGM recommended cleanup objectives;
- Concentrations of metals and PCBs were detected in excess of NYSDEC Class GA drinking water standards in groundwater samples collected from three monitoring wells adjacent to Building 1303. It was suggested that the elevated metals concentrations may be the result of high turbidity;
- Low concentrations of BTEX compounds were detected in a groundwater sample collected from the vicinity of Building 1304;
- The phased sampling and soil removal at the former transformer pad, electrical vault, and PCB tank cradle has decreased the PCB concentrations to levels below TAGM soil cleanup objectives;
- SVOCs and PCB concentrations were identified in debris analyzed from the trough in Building 1307;
- o Low concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA was detected in Site wide groundwater;
- Ground water samples collected in wells near Building 1303 had detected concentrations of PCBs. A collection of filtered samples indicated that there were no concentrations of PCBs in the samples, and the source of the PCBs in the overburden was unknown. No indication of PCB impacts in previous soil analysis from June 2000 was indicated.
- FINAL Remedial Action Report, Floyd Annex, Floyd, New York, prepared by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, February 2002.
 - The purpose of this report was to further investigate four areas of concern documented in previous subsurface investigations. These four areas were identified as: (1) PCB impacts to soil at Building 1300, (2) potential groundwater impacts at Buildings 1303 and 1304, (3) PCB impacts in soil at Building 1307, and (4) potential impacts in drain troughs at Building 1307. The work conducted as part of this document was performed in a two phased manner: the first phase included collecting soil, wipe, and debris samples to evaluate and/or delineate the impacts in the areas studied and the second phase included excavation and disposal of impacted soil; additional delineation, excavation, and disposal of impacted soil; and performance of a site-wide groundwater sampling event. Ground water samples were collected from a single temporary ground-water point in the vicinity of Building 1304 and from a set of three nested, temporary monitoring wells near Building 1303.

Results from this sampling and remedial work is summarized below:

- Building 1300 Transformer Vault: Two shallow soil samples were collected and 2 wipe samples were collected from the interior of the vault. Results indicated that there were no PCB impacts in the shallow soils adjacent to the vault and inside the vault. No further environmental investigation was recommended at this location.
- Building 1303 Ground Water Profile: Historic data indicated that ground water in the vicinity of the former soak pits was impacted by chlorinated solvent 1,1,1-TCA. Groundwater samples were collected from monitoring wells and detected concentrations of metals and PCBs in the ground water in excess of NYSDEC Class GA Drinking Water Standards. It was theorized that the elevated concentrations of metals was likely the result of high turbidity levels in the water collected. Additional sampling was recommended because the presence of PCB concentrations indicated the possibility of a false-positive analytical result associated with the high turbidity of the groundwater samples since PCBs

are virtually soluble in ground water and no concentrations of PCBs have been detected in the ground water samples collected from other site monitoring wells.

- Building 1304 Ground-Water Sampling: A temporary well was installed in the vicinity of Building 1304 to confirm the presence of acetone. No acetone was detected; however, low concentrations of BTEX compounds were detected. It was determined that further investigation was required to determine a potential source of these substances. This further investigation was performed during the Geophysical Investigation of Building 1304 in July 2002 (see summary below).
- o Building 1307 Soil and debris sampling: Fourteen soil samples were collected to delineate the area of PCB contamination at the former transformer pad west of Building 1307. Based on the soil analysis results taken at varying depths from 1 to 6 feet bgs, impacted soil was removed. Five confirmatory soil samples were collected from the excavation. Following receipt of the confirmatory soil sampling results, it was determined that no further excavation was necessary.
- Building 1307 PCB tank cradle area: Fourteen soil samples were analyzed in this area and impacted soil was removed and stockpiled. Upon receipt of confirmatory soil sampling results, it was determined that no further excavation was necessary.
- Building 1307 Electrical vault: Elevated PCB concentrations were noted during a previous investigation which determined that a conduit run was located from the former transformer pad to this vault. Soil was excavated and stockpiled upon confirmation of soil samples taken during the excavation. Upon confirmatory results, the stockpiled soil was removed and it was determined no further excavation was necessary.
- Building 1307 Drain trough sampling: Two debris samples were analyzed determining that SVOCs (chrysene and di-n-butlyphthalate) were detected slightly above TAGM cleanup objectives. Also PCB concentrations were above the cleanup objective at levels of 61,000 μg/kg and 43,000 μg/kg. Concentrations of cadmium and zinc were reported above their TAGM cleanup objectives.
- o Ground water monitoring: Eight monitoring wells were sampled (three adjacent to Building 1307, three adjacent to Building 1303, one in the northwest corner and one in the southeast corner of the Property) and another three nested wells were installed for a groundwater profile in the vicinity of Building 1303. One temporary groundwater well was installed in the vicinity of the suspected drywell adjacent to Building 1304. Results indicated low concentrations of 1,1,1,-TCA at three wells. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in one well and was theorized to be a laboratory contaminant. Several metals (iron, lead, manganese, and sodium) were detected above the groundwater standard at each well. Iron concentrations were detected above the NYSDEC GA drinking water standard in three wells, as well as manganese in one well. Historically, iron and manganese have been detected, but the report theorized that agitation of the water caused these elevated levels (high turbidity in the water during sampling). PCBs were detected in excess of Class GA drinking water standards during this sampling, but it was theorized that PCBs are insoluble in water and tend to sorb to particulate matter, it was unlikely that PCBs had reached the water table (approx. 65 bas). Therefore, the estimated concentrations of PCBs were likely false-positive results. Based on the elevated metal concentrations and the detection of

PCBs in the groundwater, it was recommended a further round of filtered and un-filtered groundwater be sampled and analyzed for PCBs and metals.

 Geophysical Investigation Building 1304, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, 8 July 2002.

The purpose of this report was to perform a geophysical investigation and tracing of a floor drain pipe to determine location of any possible USTs and associate piping, dry wells, drums, etc. The reasoning was that a ground water monitoring well installed on 16 October 2001 indicated concentrations of BTEX above the NYSDEC Class GA Drinking Water Standard. These compounds had not been detected at this location in previous soil analysis. Previous investigations uncovered a discharge pipe that was believed to connect to a dry well, but a dry well or other holding apparatus was never discovered. Results indicated two subsurface anomalies west of Building 1304. Due to the depth of ferromagnetic magnetometer, the anomaly west of Building 1304 is of unknown origin and structure. The second anomaly, northwest of Building 1304 appeared to be associated with the septic system for the building. The floor drain was snaked and terminated 14 feet from the drain, and possibly extended to a point 25 feet northwest of the building. It was recommended that these anomalies be further investigated and removed (if necessary) when other onsite structures are razed.

 FINAL Letter Report for Groundwater Sampling, Monitoring Well Abandonment, and Building 1307 Sampling, Floyd Annex, Floyd, New York, prepared by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, September 2003.

The purpose of this report was to provide a summary of the remaining tasks for completing the remedial work at the Property. Three field tasks were conducted which included groundwater sampling, well abandonment, and sampling and disposing of standing water within Building 1307. The results are summarized below:

- Groundwater sampling in the vicinity of Building 1304 determined no VOC concentrations above ambient water quality standards. It was determined that there is no offsite migration of VOCs, and that there are no groundwater impacts in excess of Class GA groundwater standards on the Property. Groundwater wells were abandoned and no further work was required.
- Building 1307 extraction of water: Approximately 14,524 gallons of water from the tank vault were extracted by vacuum trucks and disposed offsite. Pipes and one hole were sealed to reduce the further inflow of stormwater.

Based on the previous reports summarized above, extensive investigations and remedial actions have been completed to reduce or eliminate environmental impacts that have occurred on the Property. Based on discussions with the 77th RRC and information contained in these reports, the NYSDEC was consulted and provided recommended strategies in the clean up process. Based on the previous conclusions, the reports suggest that no further actions are necessary regarding environmental clean up for the Property.

3.6 PROPERTY HISTORY

3.6.1 Occupancy and Uses of the Property

IMCOM-ARO reviewed available sources of historical information with regard to the Property, including previous environmental reports, historical topographic maps, and information supplied by interviews. Sanborn fire insurance maps and historical aerial photographs were not available from EDR for this Property.

Based on a review of historical topographic maps, the Property was undeveloped prior to the Air Force taking ownership in the 1950's. Apparently, there may have been an unimproved road crossing the Property as indicated by the 1947 and 1949 topographic maps with no buildings depicted. The 1955 topographic map identifies the Property as "Floyd Test Site" with a circular drive and what appears to be Building 1300 (see Section 3.6.1.2, Historical Topographic Maps). The Air Force used the property for satellite tracking systems research and development from 1957 until 1979, when the Air Force closed the Property. The Air Force leased it to the Army from in 1981 to 1982. The Air Force transferred the Property to the Army in 1982. Field training operations, under the control of Fort Drum, New York, were conducted at the Property until 1988. In 1996 Fort Drum transferred the Property to the 77th Army Reserve. The 77th intended to use the Property for unit training activities; however neither the buildings nor the land have been utilized or maintained since 1996. Presently, care and custody of the Property lies with the 77th RRC.

3.6.1.1 Historical Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photographic coverage was not available for the Property. Recent aerial photographs included one provided by the 77th RRC (circa mid-1990's) and one captured from www.googleearth.com. These aerial photographs show the Property and surrounding areas in generally the same condition as they exist today with the exception of less vegetation growth.

3.6.1.2 Historical Topographic Maps

Available historical topographic maps for the Property included U.S.G.S 7.5-minute - Oriskany, New York Quadrangles dated 1898, 1949, and 1955 and Rome, New York Quadrangle dated 1947. The 1898 topographic map depicts no buildings or infrastructure located on the Property. The Rome, New York 1947 and Oriskany, New York 1949 topographic maps depict no structures but an unimproved road crossing in the vicinity of the Property. Finally, the 1955 topographic map depicts the Property with the circular drive in the center with Building 1300 located at the entrance off Koenig Road. The unimproved road depicted in the 1947 and 1949 topographic map is no longer present on the 1955 topographic map. No significant changes in topography, mounds or depressions suggesting burial of solid waste, were observed during the historical topographic review for the Property. No other significant details were observed.

3.6.1.3 City Directories

Business directories including city, cross reference and telephone directories were not available for review on this Property.

3.6.1.4 Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps

Sanborn® fire insurance maps of the Property were not available for review on this Property.

3.6.2 Occupancy and Uses of Nearby Land Use

Based on IMCOM-ARO's VSI, Koenig Road borders the property to the east, with agricultural and forested land further east across the road. A residence (mobile home) and forested land was located north of the Property. Agricultural land and forested land is located south and west of the Property. Further southwest is a commercial business that is considered downgradient from the Property and did not visually indicate any potential use of hazardous substances or petroleum products during the VSI. Photographs of adjacent properties are included in Attachment C. Reviews of historical sources revealed that undeveloped land historically bordered the Property dating back to at least 1898.

SECTION 4.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Attachment F provides an aerial view of land that currently surrounds the Property. During the VSI, IMCOM-ARO observed the following land use on properties in the immediate vicinity of the Property.

North:	A residence (mobile home) and forested land to the north.
South:	Agricultural land and forested land is located south of the Property. Further southwest is a commercial business.
East: Koenig Road borders the Property to the east with agricultural and forested land located east of Koenig Road.	
West:	Agricultural land and forested land is located west of the Property.

A review of available documents, the VSI, regional topography, and an interview with 77th RRC personnel, did not result in any *recognized environmental conditions* with respect to adjacent properties. Photographs of adjacent properties are included in Attachment C.

SECTION 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

5.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE WATER

The Property is located in a relatively flat area with a land surface elevation of approximately 520 feet above mean sea level, based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929. Based on surface topography and the VSI, the Property generally slopes towards the southeast of the Property with a small area in the southwest corner rising approximately 10 feet (see Attachment G – USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map).

The adjacent property to the north is considered topographically upgradient, properties located to the west and east (east of Koenig Road) are considered topographically equal, and the adjacent properties to the south is considered to be topographically downgradient to the Property. Since these properties are either residential or agricultural and had no noticeable outside storage of liquid chemicals (e.g., drums or uncovered hazardous waste storage areas) at the time of the VSI, it does not appear that storm water runoff from these areas would negatively impact the environmental condition of the Property.

5.2 WETLANDS

The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) jointly define wetlands as "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions."

Based on a review of a 2005 Biological Assessment, an Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, and the VSI, no wetlands exist on the Property. It should be noted that a wetlands delineation study was not conducted as part of this report and is beyond the scope of this EBS.

5.3 COASTAL ZONE

The Property is not located within a Coastal Zone Management Area.

5.4 100-YEAR FLOOD ZONE

A review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map of Oneida County, New York (Flood Plain Panel Number 3605280019 B) indicates that the Property does not lie within the 100-year flood zone (see Attachment H – Floodplain Map)

5.5 GEOLOGIC INFORMATION AND HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

The following geologic and hydrogeologic information was taken from the Final Work Plan for a Focused Investigation/Feasibility Study, Floyd Annex, Floyd, NY, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, November 1999. The Property is located on a glacially-derived sandy outwash terrace, which has been partially eroded by post-glacial streams and rivers. The surficial geology consists of a thick sequence of well-sorted outwash sand with traces of fine gravel and silt with few interbeds of sandy silt, which is consistent with glacial deposits mapped on the Surficial Geologic Map of New York. Shallow deposits found within 20 feet of the ground surface occasionally exhibit alternating beds of well-sorted sand, silt, and clay. Silt and clay inter-beds occasionally measure up to 3-5 feet in thickness and occur sporadically across the near subsurface of the Floyd Annex

site. During site investigations conducted to date, bedrock was encountered at a depth of 120.3 ft bgs. Ground water occurs within the overburden outwash sand deposits at the site at depths ranging from approximately 52 to 60 ft bgs. Ground-water flow has been determined to be southeasterly across the site.

5.6 SOIL CHARACTERIZATION

According to Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the prominent soil type at the Property has been identified as PALMYRA gravelly-loam. This classification consists of Class B soils with moderate infiltration rates. The soils are deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained to with moderately coarse textures and typically are well drained with an intermediate water holding capacity. These soils do not meet the requirements for a hydric soil (see Attachment I – EDR Database Report).

SECTION 6.0 PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE AND INTERVIEWS

6.1 PROPERTY OBSERVATIONS

6.1.1 INSPECTOR/INSPECTION DATE

A VSI occurred on June 28, 2005 by Mr. Michael Dickinson and Mr. David Borchardt. Mr. Dickinson is a contracted Registered Environmental Property Assessor (REPA #6023) for IMCOM-ARO and has been conducting environmental assessments for over eleven years. Mr. Borchardt is a contracted Environmental Specialist for IMCOM-ARO. Résumés of participating environmental professionals are included in Attachment J. Mr. Ravi Ajodah, contract Environmental Scientist for the 77th RRC, provided background information for the Property and provided access to the Property.

6.1.2 Site Access and Egress

The Property can be accessed through a gated entrance off Koenig Road. The remainder of the Property is fenced and restricted; however, the Property is unmanned and it has been documented that trespassing has occurred on the Property in the past and that the perimeter fencing has been breached in different locations.

6.1.3 Wells

6.1.3.1 Drinking and/or Irrigation Wells

During the VSI, no drinking or irrigation wells were identified. However, a previous report prepared by Parsons Engineering Science Inc. (1999) identified two water wells in a graphic diagram of the Property. One water well is identified west of Building 1300 and the other east of Building 1307. The location of the water well east of Building 1307, as it appears in the graphic, may be the location of the existing structure described as a storage shed east of Building 1307 in this report. No other information was available on these potential drinking water wells. If water wells are discovered on the Property in the future, they should be abandoned following local health department guidelines.

6.1.3.2 Dry Wells

Past environmental investigations and the VSI have identified three dry wells on the Property. A fourth potential dry well location adjacent to Building 1304 was investigated in 2002 and determined not to exist (see Attachment E - In-Progress Review of the Remedial Action Phase at the Floyd Annex in Floyd, NY, 23 October 2002). A summary of investigations associated with dry wells is provided below.

- During the 2005 site reconnaissance, a dry well was identified in the center of the octagon concrete pad located near the entrance off Koenig Road. Vegetation had overgrown this concrete pad and dry well, but a visual inspection indicated the dry well was holding water.
- Previous investigations confirmed the presence of a dry well located north of Building 1300. This dry well was removed and was connected to a former septic tank in the area (see Section 6.1.8). The dry well was an 8-foot square precast concrete box underlain with a wood supported concrete block interior measuring 7-feet deep. Initial soil samples taken from the dry well in June 2000 data gap study, indicated mercury impacts within the dry well

at a level of 0.24 mg/kg, which was higher than the NYSDEC TAGM cleanup objective of 0.1 mg/kg. Prior to the closure of this dry well, an additional soil sample was analyzed using hydraulic direct-push drilling methods. The soil sample was analyzed for TAL metals by EPA Method 6010/7000 which indicated concentrations of arsenic (18.7 mg/kg), copper (116 mg/kg), lead (1,190 mg/kg), mercury (1.0 mg/kg), and zinc (57.8 mg/kg) in excess of TAGM soil cleanup objectives. The corresponding TAGM soil cleanup objectives for these metals are 12 mg/kg for arsenic, 50 mg/kg for copper, 61.0 mg/kg for lead, 0.1 mg/kg for mercury, and 50 mg/kg for zinc. Based on the analytical data results, the upper 4-5 feet of bottom material within the dry well had been impacted by these metals. However, analysis of groundwater samples during the remedial investigation, suggest that these metals have not leached from the soil to ground water. Therefore, based on this data and communication with the NYSDEC, it was determined that the dry well could be closed. Although no further investigation is warranted for this drywell, the presence of elevated metals concentrations in soil could indicate a release and therefore constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

Previous investigations confirmed the presence of a dry well located northeast of Building 1303. A soil sample was collected on 28 November 2000 and analyzed for VOCs and TAL metals. Results indicated low concentrations of VOCs and TAL metals, but below the TAGM soil cleanup objectives. Therefore, the dry well was closed by filling it with clean sand. Although no further action is required for this dry well, the presence of VOCs in soil indicates a release and therefore constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

6.1.4 Pits, Ponds, and Lagoons

Visual inspection for pits, ponds, and lagoons, particularly those used in connection with waste disposal or waste treatment, were conducted. None were noted at the time of the VSI of the Property. There was no visual evidence that the area was currently or had been used for waste disposal in the past.

6.1.5 Mounds or Depressions

Visual inspection of the Property was conducted to identify areas apparently filled or graded by other than natural means (or filled by unknown origins), mounds, or depressions suggesting trash or other solid waste disposal. The VSI did not identify any areas that may be mounds or depressions; however, previous reports have identified and investigated three areas associated with mounds. These areas were identified as mounds of unknown origin located north of Building 1302 (a relief of 1-2 ft) and west of Building 1307 (a relief of 4-6 ft), as well as a potential fill area in the northwest corner of the Property (a relief of 1-1.5 ft). All areas had test pits or trenches excavated with soil samples analyzed.

Soil analysis results for the mound north of Building 1302 indicated low concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs which were below TAGM soil cleanup objectives. No PCBs or metals were detected, with the exception of mercury in two samples. The mercury levels were 0.12 mg/kg and 0.13 mg/kg, which marginally exceed the TAGM objective of 0.1 mg/kg for mercury. However, based on NYSDEC 1994 guidance, concentrations of mercury that marginally exceed TAGM soil cleanup objectives are considered to be within Eastern United States background concentrations that range from 0.001 to 0.2 mg/kg. Based on this information, it is unlikely that a release of mercury has occurred at these locations. Although no further action is required for this former mound, the presence of low level VOCs and SVOCs in soil indicates a release and therefore constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

Three test pits were installed within three soil mounds west of Building 1307. Three soil samples were collected from the test pits and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide. No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBS, or metals were detected above TAGM soil cleanup objectives except for mercury in one soil sample at 0.11 mg/kg. As noted in the above paragraph, this mercury level is above the TAGM soil cleanup objective of 0.1 mg/kg but below the background levels for the Eastern United States that range from 0.001 to 0.2 mg/kg. The concentration of mercury present in this area does not require further investigation; however, it is considered a recognized environmental condition.

Five test pits were installed in the potential fill area (tear-shaped mound) located in the northwest corner of the Property. Copper mesh and associated wires were found draped over the mound during the initial investigation and indicates that this mound may have supported an antenna from the previous U.S. Air Force research projects. Three soil samples were collected in these test pits and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide. Results indicated no VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs. No metals were reported above the TAGM soil cleanup objectives except for copper (60.0 mg/kg) and mercury (two samples: 0.11 mg/kg and 0.10 mg/kg). The TAGM soil cleanup objectives for copper and mercury are 50 mg/kg and 0.1 mg/kg, respectively. As noted previously, the mercury levels are above the TAGM objective of 0.1 mg/kg but below the background levels for the Eastern United States that range from 0.001 to 0.2 mg/kg. Also, the copper level marginally exceeds the Eastern United States background concentration of 50 mg/kg, but is likely the result of the copper mesh and wires draping the mound. Based on these results, this mound does not require further investigation.

6.1.6 Vegetation/Wooded Areas

Since the Property has not been maintained, vegetation has reestablished in areas that previously were manicured grasses. Older or second growth species (deciduous and coniferous trees) are concentrated in the center and perimeter of the Property. Areas that are presumed to have been open field or areas cleared of groundcover have been reestablished with upland forested species because of the lack of ground maintenance i.e. grass mowing.

A Biological Assessment (BA) occurred on this Property in August 2005. As part of this BA, agency coordination with Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) dated December 13, 2004 and the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) dated October 21, 2004 occurred. The FWS letter indicated that the Property is located in the vicinity of a known hibernacula for Indiana Bats and that these bats may be present in summer, if suitable habitat is present. The BA suggests that the Property does not contain suitable habitat for the Indiana Bat. The NYNHP response indicated: "We have no records of known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals or plants, significant natural communities, or other significant habitats, on or in the immediate vicinity of your site." The BA suggests that none of the species listed on the New York State Endangered and Threatened Animal Species list are likely to be present on or in the vicinity of the Property since they are considered extirpated in the state.

6.1.7 Buildings and Other Structures

The buildings on the Property have been previously described in Section 3.0.

6.1.8 Septic Systems

It is assumed that septic systems were located on the Property and used for sewage disposal at each building requiring such a system. Remnants of these systems or the whole system may still be located around some buildings. Based on past investigations, it appears that these systems

are inoperable. Previous investigations have determined that a 550-gallon steel-constructed septic tank was formerly located north of Building 1300 and a leach field adjacent to Building 1307. Building 1304 had a floor drain/drain pipe investigation and a geophysical investigation performed in 2002 in support of determining if a septic system exists. Below are the results of these previous investigations.

- During the June 2000 investigation, test pits were dug to locate a septic tank and a dry well approximately 150 feet north of Building 1300. The septic tank was found and was considered extremely weathered with many holes. Overflow piping was connected to the dry well, which has been discussed previously in Section 6.1.3.2. Two soil samples were taken and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide around the former septic tank. Soil analysis indicated minor levels of VOCs and metals, but below TAGM soil cleanup objectives. Based on the June 2000 investigation, the former septic tank does not appear to be a source of significant VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, or metal contamination requiring no further environmental investigation. Although this area does not require further analysis, the documented minor levels of VOCs and metals is evidence of a release and constitutes a recognized environmental condition.
- Test pit excavations and one soil boring on the west side of Building 1307 identified five clay tile leach field pipes presumed to be associated with a former septic system for this building. Two soil samples from the test pit excavations and one soil sample from the soil boring was collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. Results of soil samples indicated no concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs or metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in this area except for mercury at a level of 0.12 mg/kg and 0.13 mg/kg in two soil sample locations. These mercury results are similar to other soil analysis performed on the Property and are indicative of background soil results for the Eastern United States of 0.001 0.2 mg/kg. Based on the mercury results falling within background levels, this area is considered closed for further environmental analysis.
- Building 1304 had an investigation into a floor drain and associated piping as well as a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. These investigations were conducted to determine the floor drain and piping outfall area as well as to determine if any USTs and associated piping exist that were previously unknown. Results indicated two subsurface anomalies in an area west of Building 1304. One anomaly could not be confirmed due to depth limitations of the ferromagnetic magnetometer and the other anomaly appeared to be piping associated with the septic system for this building. Based on these results, a septic system possibly extends 25-feet northwest of Building 1304. No further investigation is required for this area.

6.1.9 Solid Waste Disposal

At the time of the VSI, there were no solid waste dumpsters on the Property. According to Mr. Ajodah, no dumpsters are presently located on the Property. No obvious solid waste disposal was noted during the VSI; however, previously reports have identified illegal dumping of trash and debris. Items previously documented in past reports, were not identified during the VSI with the assumption that they have been removed. Two empty 55-gallon drums were located on the northeast corner of the Property. No staining or distressed vegetation were noted in the vicinity of these drums. Besides these two 55-gallon drums, there was no evidence of the improper disposal of regulated solid waste during the VSI of the Property.

6.1.10 Evidence of Air Emissions/Odors

No unusual odors or evidence of air emissions were noted during the VSI of the Property.

6.1.11 Evidence of Wastewater Discharge

No above ground wastewater discharge was observed on or adjacent to the Property during the VSI. Septic systems are presumed to have been previously used for building sewage control and have been discussed previously in Section 6.1.8.

6.1.12 Evidence of Monitoring Wells

During the 2005 VSI, no monitoring wells were identified. Past investigations have installed numerous monitoring wells. Based on the *Final Letter Report* from September 2003, fourteen monitoring wells were abandoned on 23 June 2003. Well abandonment included removal of guard pipes, cut well casing one foot bgs, filling with a bentonite/cement grout slurry into each well casing, and backfilling the top boring with existing topsoil. Global positioning system coordinates were taken to record the position of each closed well (see Attachment E - Previous Environmental Reports).

6.1.13 Evidence of Environmental Remedial Activities

Previous environmental investigations have focused on releases to the environment at building locations, transformer pads, electrical vaults, a former AST tank cradle, dry wells, soil mounds and depressions, and septic systems. Investigations have included analysis of soil and groundwater throughout the Property. All environmental investigative reports related to the Property were summarized in Section 3.5 and are included in Attachment E. As part of the previous environmental remedial investigations, consultation with NYSDEC occurred.

Based on the previous environmental investigations, the following can be concluded:

- Areas that had PCB releases which included a former transformer pad and underground piping
 on the west and east side of Building 1307, the PCB AST cradle east of Building 1307, and the
 transformer vault north of Building 1300 were remediated to levels that require no further
 action.
- Areas that previously contained the three No. 2 fuel oil USTs which were removed in 1996 from Building 1300 (a 1,000-gallon UST), Building 1303 (a 3,000-gallon UST), and Building 1307 (a 750-gallon UST) were evaluated and monitored, determining that no further actions were required from the previous petroleum release.
- Groundwater monitoring has occurred throughout the Property for multiple years. Final sampling results in 2003 determined that no VOCs were identified above the corresponding NYSDEC Class GA ground water standards at any of the monitoring wells. Concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA which has been reported in previous sampling events, was found in only one monitoring well (3.6 μg/L) which was below the Class GA ground water standard value of 5 μg/L. Based on the groundwater monitoring results, it was determined that VOCs are not migrating onto the Property from upgradient areas and that no groundwater impacts exist in excess of NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards. Based on this data, no further action is required. However, the presence of VOCs in the groundwater is evidence of a release, and constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

 The removal of standing water from Building 1307's tank vault and subsequent sealing of piping into the vault, has eliminated any further environmental concerns in this area (see Section 6.4).

6.1.14 Evidence of Stained or Discolored Soil or Dead, Distressed, Discolored, or Stained Vegetation

No stained or discolored soil or distressed vegetation was observed during the VSI.

6.1.15 Evidence of Leachate or Seeps

No evidence of leachate or seeps was observed during the VSI.

6.1.16 Evidence of Chemical/Petroleum Spills or Releases

No evidence of past chemical/petroleum spills or releases were observed during the VSI.

6.1.17 Hydraulic Equipment

No permanently installed hydraulic equipment was identified on the Property during the VSI.

6.1.18 Evidence of Farm Waste Concerns

No evidence of farm waste was observed during the VSI.

6.1.19 Evidence of Excessive Use of Pesticides, Herbicides, Soil Conditioners, or Fertilizers

No evidence of the extensive use of any of these chemicals was noted on the Property during the VSI.

6.1.20 Other Concerns

Several subsurface vaults were identified under the Buildings 1300, 1304, 1305, and 1307. These vaults are presumed to have been used for electrical conduit runs or areas that contained electrical components for the previous satellite research conducted on the Property. No environmental concerns are associated with these vaults.

Two concrete pads, located within the fence line along Koenig Road, one located in the northeast corner and one located between the main entrance and the southeast corner of the Property, appear to have contained electrical equipment. Also, metal poles that appear to have contained electrical equipment are located along the southwestern portion of the circular drive (see Attachment C, Photograph #20). Currently, no electrical transformers exist at any of these three areas but the metal configuration appears to have been used for electrical circuitry or the mounting of transformers. Since all electrical equipment has been removed from these areas and a thorough investigation for PCBs has been conducted at the Site, these areas do not require further investigation.

Soak pits and a drainage area were identified on the north and west side of Building 1303 in the June 2000 Data Gap Study. A soak pit constructed of concrete was identified inside Building 1303 (see Attachment C, Photographs). No determination on the previous use of these soak pits could be determined. To verify if any hazardous substances were released in this area, three test pits were excavated where elevated VOCs were detected during a previous soil gas survey. A soak pit

was identified (4-foot square precast concrete box underlain with a concrete block interior measuring 7-feet deep) with associated cast iron piping and is assumed to have been removed. It was suspected that there may have been a second soak pit; however attempts to locate the second soak pit did not yield any results. To determine if remedial actions were necessary, six grab soil samples were collected at various depths in the vicinity of the removed soak pit for headspace PID analysis. One soil sample was collected at the base of the soak pit. Perched groundwater was encountered in sand interbeds at the contact with several clay horizons. Although no staining was observed, a sheen and VOC headspace PID readings above background were detected in soil beneath the former soak pit at several pearched zones. No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBS, or metals were reported above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in the soil samples in the vicinity of the soak pit except for zinc (52.2 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded the TAGM objective of 50 mg/kg. The NYSDEC was provided with the initial results and commented that the next phase of work was to include groundwater profiling from monitoring wells previously installed. Based on well sampling, it was determined that non-petroleum related VOC compounds (notably 1,1,1-trichloroethane) persisted in the ground water near Building 1303 at concentrations of 11µg/L that marginally exceeded NYSDEC Class GA ground water standards of 5µg/L. The ground water results indicated a dissolved-phase VOC plume (1,1,1-trichloroethane) extends from Building 1303 to the southeast corner of the Property. The 1,1,1-trichloroethane was likely derived from a source between Buildings 1303 and 1307. Based on the existing data, it does not appear that concentrations of 1,1,1-trichloroethane in ground water above NYSDEC Class GA Standards was migrating offsite. Further analysis was conducted in a report dated September 2003 by sampling and analyzing the ground water. No VOCs were reported above the corresponding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards at any of the monitoring wells on the Property. Concentrations of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (3.6 µg/L) were below the Class GA groundwater standards of 5 µg/L. Based on these results, the 1,1,1-trichloroethane concentration was considered below ambient water quality standards and ground water for the entire Property did not require further action. Additionally, PCBs and metals have been identified in this area. Past investigations concluded that PCB results in ground water is likely false-positive readings since it was unlikely that PCBs (which are insoluble in water and tend to sorb to particulate matter) to have migrated to the water table, more than 65 feet bgs. These investigations concluded that the concentrations of metals identified were the result of high turbidity in the samples which results in elevated concentrations of metals during analysis. Based on the above information and the report conclusions, the soil and ground water in the vicinity of the Building 1303 soak pit does not require further investigation or remediation; however, the documented removal and release, and subsequent groundwater monitoring is considered a recognized environmental condition.

Conduit Run - Building 1307. A conduit run was identified on the western and eastern interior walls of Building 1307. A previous investigation conducted in February 2002 sampled the debris in the trough which consisted of leaves, silt, concrete fragments, paint chips, metallic fragments, and plastic chips. SVOCs chrysene and di-n-butlyphthalate were detected slightly above TAGM cleanup objectives. In addition, PCB concentrations were identified at 61,000 μ g/kg, above the cleanup objective of 43,000 μ g/kg. Concentrations of cadmium and zinc were also reported above their TAGM cleanup objectives. During the VSI, debris was not visible in the conduit run and the concrete was noted in good condition.

6.2 AREA RECONNAISSANCE

The Property is located along Koenig Road in Oneida County, New York. The Property and the adjacent properties have been described previously.

6.3 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN CONNECTION WITH IDENTIFIED USES

Visual and physical inspections for hazardous substances and petroleum products were also conducted. Currently, no chemicals that contain Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances were identified on the Property during the VSI. Building 1303 contains a hazardous materials storage room; however, no hazardous materials were present during the VSI. No staining was observed in this room only mold/algae growth presumed to be from rain water entering from a broken window and open door (see Photographic Log, Photo # 36). Secondary containment was also present in this room in the form of a 3-inch concrete curb around the perimeter of the room. Previous investigations have identified groundwater impacts in the vicinity of this building, as discussed previously in Section 6.1.20.

Since existing documentation does not identify specific chemicals that were used and stored on the Property during its use for satellite research, it is assumed that chemicals that may have contained CERCLA hazardous substances were used and stored on the Property in amounts necessary to support the satellite research and building maintenance activities. However, these chemicals may have not exceeded corresponding CERCLA reportable quantities but may have been stored on the Property for one year or more.

The Property is not listed on any electronic environmental databases. During the VSI, no evidence of past improper storage techniques (staining, reported spills, etc.) were noted on the Property. In addition, no violations were identified in the database report with regards to the Property's management of hazardous materials. A hazardous materials storage room is located in Building 1303. The Property has been identified as having three former No. 2 heating oil USTs that were removed and closed, which is further described in Section 6.4. Three former ASTs adjacent to Building 1307 and one current AST located in Building 1307 have been identified and are further described in Section 6.4.

Previous reports have identified vandalism and local residents disposing of refuse on the Property. These reports identified empty drums with labels indicating the contents being motor oil, ethylene glycol, and paint thinner. However, these containers were not present at the locations identified in previous reports (west of the circular drive) during the 2005 VSI indicating removal has occurred. Two 55-gallon drums were identified in the northeast corner of the Property. These drums were not labeled but are assumed to be illegally dumped refuse. No soil staining or dead vegetation was identified in the vicinity of these drums.

It should be noted that the Property has not been utilized by the 77th RRC in over 15 years and no known vehicle/building maintenance has occurred by the 77th RRC, supporting the statement that there is no evidence of non-UST/AST petroleum products in excess of 55 gallons on the Property.

6.4 STORAGE TANKS

6.4.1 On-Site AST/UST Systems

A visual inspection was undertaken to locate any aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) or underground storage tanks (USTs) on the Property. Evidence of USTs, including vent pipes, fill pipes, concrete pads, and access ways were investigated. Based on a visual inspection, previous reports, and an interview with 77th RRC personnel, there are no USTs and only one AST currently located within Building 1307. Historically, there were three former No. 2 heating oil USTs and

three former PCB-containing dielectric fluid ASTs located on the Property which is further described below.

Currently located in Building 1307 is a concrete tank vault approximately 12.5-feet wide by 18.5-feet long by 11-feet deep. Inside the tank vault is a large steel holding tank measuring approximately 6-feet in diameter and 12 to 15-feet tall (see Attachment C, Photograph #25). It is presumed that this tank contained PCB-containing dielectric fluid for use in satellite research and was previously connected to the former ASTs (concrete AST cradle) located adjacent to the building by underground copper piping. In May of 2003, it was determined that the AST was abandoned in place; however, storm water runoff from rain was draining into the tank vault through openings in the vault. In June 2003, two vacuum trucks extracted a total of 14,254 gallons of water (which was tested and considered to be uncontaminated) which was transported to the Industrial Oil facility located in Verona, New York for disposal. Three steel pipes and one hole through the concrete wall into the tank vault were sealed with a water-sealing concrete and rubber end caps, reducing the potential for the tank vault to fill with water.

Based on previous investigations, three former ASTs containing PCB-containing dielectric fluid were located east of Building 1307 and it was indicated that a previous PCB oil release had occurred in this area. The ASTs have since been removed and only the concrete tank cradle currently exists. The size of these former ASTs was not identified in any of the previous reports. These ASTs were connected by underground piping to the AST currently located in Building 1307. On August 2, 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected from within the interior of the tank cradle and adjacent to the exterior walls of the cradle. Results indicated an area within the northeast corner of the cradle required soil excavation. The impacted soil was removed and stockpiled until confirmation from a sample taken at the bottom of the excavation confirmed all PCB-impacted soil had been removed. Following confirmation of the results, it was determined that no further excavation was necessary; therefore, the excavation was backfilled with clean fill and the stockpiled soil was removed from the Property on October 16, 2001. The soil excavation and disposal performed in the AST cradle area decreased the concentrations of PCBs to below action levels thus requiring no further investigations or remedial actions. Although no further action is required for this area, the presence of low-level PCBs (below action levels) in the soil constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

In 1996, three No. 2 fuel oil USTs were removed from the vicinity of Building 1300 (a 1,000-gallon UST), Building 1303 (a 3,000-gallon UST), and Building 1307 (a 750-gallon UST). Upon removal, the 1,000-gallon UST adjacent to Building 1300 did not detect any petroleum releases and did not require further environmental analysis. Residual BTEX and PAHs concentrations remained in the soil near Buildings 1303 and 1307 in excess of NYSDEC Spill Technology and Remediation Series regulatory values (concentrations as high as 10,000 µg/kg). NYSDEC requested additional subsurface investigation be conducted which included the installation of six monitoring wells in November 1998 (three wells near Building 1303 and three wells near Building 1307). No BTEX or PAHs were detected in the soil samples collected during the monitoring well installations in November 1998. Methylene chloride was the only compound detected in one sample near Building 1303 at a level of 5.3 µg/kg. The source of the methylene chloride was determined to be unknown. In December 1998, ground water samples were collected from the monitoring wells and submitted for analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide. No BTEX, PAH, or PCB compounds were detected in the ground water samples; however, VOCs, SVOCs, and metals were detected. The metals detected may have reflected naturally-occurring background levels present in the subsurface throughout the region and may not have been associated with prior usage of the Property. In March 1999, a quarterly ground water monitoring program was initiated. No BTEX, SVOCs or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil release were detected in the ground water samples during the four quarterly sampling events in

1999. However, two non-petroleum related VOCs (acetone and 1,1,1-TCA) and SVOCs (bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate and phenol) were occasionally detected in ground water at concentrations that exceeded NYSDEC Class GA ground water standards. Based on the above former UST investigation history, contact was made with the NYSDEC Region 6 office via phone and their website on January 27, 2006 indicating that the three USTs have been properly closed and no further action is required. Based on NYSDEC records (Spill # 9616124 and Petroleum Bulk Storage # 6-600633), closure occurred on December 4, 2001. However, the documented past releases at some of these UST locations constitute a *recognized environmental condition*.

6.4.2 Off-Site AST/UST Systems

A visual inspection was undertaken to locate any ASTs or USTs on properties adjacent to the subject site. No ASTs or USTs were identified on adjacent properties. Furthermore, the EDR does not identify any ASTs or USTs being located on adjacent properties.

6.5 OIL/WATER SEPARATORS

No oil/water separators are currently or previously known to have existed on the Property.

6.6 TRANSFORMERS AND PCB-CONTAINING EQUIPMENT

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were produced in the United States from 1929 to 1976, primarily for use as insulating material in electrical equipment such as transformers and lighting ballasts. Although PCBs are no longer being manufactured, electrical transformers, hydraulic equipment, and lighting ballasts containing PCBs may still be in service.

Since the Property's previous use included satellite research, substantial electrical equipment previously existed on the Property as identified in previous reports and site plans. During the VSI, these areas that were identified in the previous reports and/or on site plans were investigated; however, only remnant materials such as metal framing, concrete pads, or a concrete tank cradle currently exist. No transformers are currently located on the Property. These former transformer locations include a former AST concrete tank cradle (east of Building 1307), a former transformer concrete pad located in the northeast corner of the Property (off of Koenig Road), a former electrical transformer substation (located on the eastern fence line between the entrance off Koenig Road and the southeast corner of the Property), two electrical transformer pads (one located on the western outside portion of the central circular drive and the second located west of Building 1307), and one transformer vault (located north of Building 1300). Some of these areas have been previously evaluated and described in Section 6.4.1.

Previous investigations related to PCB containing equipment has been discussed previously in Section 3.5.

PCBs may be contained in light ballasts in older type light fixtures in the buildings on the Property. The presence of PCBs in the ballasts has not been confirmed, however based on the construction dates of the buildings it is possible that some of these ballasts could potentially contain PCBs. No utilities are currently connected to the buildings, so determining if the light ballasts function property was not possible. Any light ballast not marked with "No PCBs" labels should be assumed to contain PCBs and management and disposal of these light ballasts must be in accordance with local, State and Federal requirements.

6.7 ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

Asbestos inspections and reports have been prepared in the past for the buildings located on the Property but only the most recent information is summarized below (see Attachment E for other reports). The most recent report was prepared by EEG, Inc. in May 2005. The ninth structure (a former storage shed) located adjacent to Building 1306 is not evaluated in this asbestos report; however, the structure only consists of concrete block walls on a concrete slab with no interior materials. The report indicates the following:

- Building 1300: Confirmed friable ACM in the form of piping, fitting and tank TSI, confirmed non-friable ACM in the form of transite panels, 12-inch floor tile, floor tile mastic and roofing tar, and assumed non-friable 9-inch floor tile and floor tile mastic are located in the building.
- Building 1302: No confirmed ACM was found in this building.
- Building 1303: No confirmed ACM was found in this building.
- Building 1304: Confirmed non-friable ACM in the form of roofing tar and assumed non-friable floor tile mastic are located in the building.
- Building 1305: No suspect ACM was found in this building.
- Building 1306: No suspect ACM was found in this building.
- Building 1307: Confirmed non-friable ACM in the form of vent duct mastic and assumed non-friable 9-inch floor tiles and floor tile mastic was found in this building.
- Storage shed adjacent to Building 1307: No suspect material was found in this building.

Based on this 2005 report, friable and non-friable ACM has been identified in Buildings 1300, 1304, and 1307. The complete report, which describes specific locations of ACM, is included in Attachment E. No further analysis is required regarding asbestos and since the buildings are currently unoccupied, with no reoccupation by the 77th RRC, no impacts to human health are expected.

6.8 LEAD-BASED PAINT

According to the 77th RRC, a Lead-Based Paint (LBP) survey has not been conducted for the buildings on the Property. Based on the buildings being constructed prior to 1978, there is the potential for LBP to exist in the structures. Since these buildings are not considered residential structures and the poor condition of the buildings does not allow re-occupancy, no further analysis regarding LBP is required for the disposal of the Property.

6.9 RADON

A site specific radon survey has not been prepared for the Property. According to the Federal EPA Radon Zone for Oneida County, areas tested were classified in Zone 2, defined as having an indoor average level greater than 2 pCi/L and less than 4 pCi/L. Average activity for living areas was reported at 1.380 pCi/L and average activities for basements was 2.610 pCi/L, which is below the EPA's radon risk level of 4 pCi/L.

6.10 MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES

No indications were found during the VSI or records review to indicate the presence of munitions and explosives or any unexploded ordnance on the Property. The Property's history as being used for satellite research by the U.S. Air Force and subsequent Army training on heavy equipment also indicates there is no munitions, explosives or any unexploded ordnance present on the Property.

6.11 RADIOLOGICAL COMMODITIES

During the VSI, no radiological commodities were identified as being used or stored on the Property. However, a sign indicating the use of radiological materials was noted on a door within Building 1304. This sign is presumed to be original to the Property's use for satellite research by U.S. Air Force from 1957 to 1979. Based on a discussion with the 77th RRC, since the U.S. Army has had control of the Property, no radioactive commodities have been managed or stored on the Property.

There is no evidence to suggest that radioactive commodities were ever improperly managed at the Property. As such, there is no indication that the historical use by the U.S. Air Force of radiological commodities noted by a sign on a door on the interior of Building 1304 has negatively impacted environmental conditions at the Property. No further studies are required for radiological commodities.

SECTION 7.0 ELECTRONIC DATABASE SEARCH AND REGULATORY REVIEW

An electronic database search of environmental records for the Property and surrounding properties was prepared by EDR. EDR focused on searching federal and state environmental databases and historical and current land uses to identify sites of potential environmental concern with addresses in the areas immediately surrounding the Property.

Based on a review of the 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, and previous environmental reports provided by the 77th RRC, groundwater flow on and in the vicinity of the Property has been estimated toward the southeast.

A review of the databases searched during the course of this investigation found that the Property was not listed on any electronic databases. However, contact with the NYSDEC-Region 6 office determined the Property was listed in their archived records, but was considered closed (see below). In addition, no other facilities or properties were identified by the EDR database search as being within the ASTM-specified radii of the Property. Information regarding the database and regulatory review is discussed below:

NYSDEC Petroleum Bulk Storage: Contact was made via phone and the internet with the NYSDEC department responsible for USTs. It was determined that the Property is listed in their archived database. The information found indicated a previous spill with No. 2 fuel oil occurred on the Property. Also, notes from this past spill provided verbally by the State over the phone, depicted that it occurred during the removal of the three No. 2 oil USTs. Also, the archived information identified the Property as having a Bulk Petroleum Storage (BPS) #6-600633. According to NYSDEC representative, since the property has a BPS identification number, USTs were registered in the past. The archived information indicated that the three USTs have been closed as of 12/4/2001. Based on this information, no further environmental requirements are necessary for the Property being listed under the NYSDEC database.

SECTION 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

IMCOM-ARO prepared this EBS on the Floyd WET Site in support of receiving regulatory closure and for disposing of the Property since it is considered excess to the needs of the 77th RRC. The Property is located along Koenig Road in a rural portion of Oneida County, New York. This EBS was developed in general conformance with the scope and limitations of *ASTM Designation D6008-96, ASTM Designation E1527-00, and Army Regulation 200-1*, and generally recognized industry practices. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 2.3 of this report.

AREAS EVALUATED FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The following information was obtained through review of general property information, observation of neighboring properties, research of available historical information, and interviews with knowledgeable parties, environmental record search, and a VSI.

- <u>Hazardous Substances</u>. Since operations occurred on the Property prior to the enactment of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) reporting and notification requirements (1980), no records regarding the storage or use of CERCLA hazardous substances at the Property exist. It is possible that chemicals used to support satellite research by the U.S. Air Force, building maintenance activities, and training activities could have exceeded the CERCLA reportable quantities. The Property has had previous environmental investigations that have determined that VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs were released into the environment (see Section 3.5, Previous Environmental Assessments of the Property), but at unknown quantities. Based on the past remedial actions, soil sampling, and groundwater monitoring, analytes detected in the soil and groundwater are considered to be below regulatory cleanup objectives or were determined, with communication with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, not to warrant further remedial action. Based on this information, no further remedial actions or environmental investigations are required for the Property.
- <u>Underground Storage Tanks/Aboveground Storage Tanks</u>. Currently, there are no underground storage tanks (USTs) on the Property. One aboveground storage tank (AST) is currently located within Building 1307. The AST is located in a concrete tank vault approximately 12.5-feet wide by 18.5-feet long by 11-feet deep. The AST is a large steel holding tank measuring approximately 6-feet in diameter and 12 to 15-feet tall. It is presumed that this tank contained PCB-containing dielectric fluid for use in satellite research and was previously connected to the former ASTs (concrete AST cradle) located adjacent to the building by underground copper piping. In May of 2003, it was determined that the AST was abandoned in place; however, storm water runoff was infiltrating the tank vault through openings in the vault. In June 2003, two vacuum trucks extracted a total of 14,254 gallons of water (which was tested and considered to be uncontaminated) and the water was transported to the Industrial Oil facility located in Verona, New York for disposal. Three steel pipes and one hole through the concrete wall into the tank vault were sealed with a water-sealing concrete and rubber end caps, reducing the potential for the tank vault to fill with water.

Historically, there were three No. 2 heating oil USTs and three former PCB-containing dielectric fluid ASTs (of unknown size) located on the Property. Locations and further information on all tanks are further described in Sections 6.4 and 6.6. In 1996, three No. 2 heating oil USTs were removed from the vicinity of Building 1300 (a 1,000-gallon UST),

Building 1303 (a 3,000-gallon UST), and Building 1307 (a 750-gallon UST). The UST removal at Building 1300 identified minor petroleum impacted soil around fill pipes (impacted soil was disposed of offsite) and the tank was uncompromised. After the UST removals at Buildings 1303 and 1307, residual benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) concentrations remained in the soil in excess of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) action levels, with concentrations reported as high as 10,000 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg). NYSDEC requested additional subsurface investigation in the vicinity of Buildings 1303 and 1307 which included the installation of six monitoring wells in November 1998 (three monitoring wells near Building 1303 and three monitoring wells near Building 1307). Monitoring of the areas by the sampling of the wells, determined no further action was warranted from the petroleum releases associated with the former USTs near Building 1303 and 1307. According to a discussion via telephone with NYSDEC, these former release sites have been closed and no further action is warranted.

The three former PCB-containing dielectric fluid ASTs were utilized when the Property was providing satellite research under the control of the U.S. Air Force. The ASTs have since been removed, leaving the concrete tank cradle (which held all three ASTs) east of Building 1307. The ASTs were connected by underground piping to another AST currently located in Building 1307. On August 2, 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected in the area of the tank cradle. Soil sample results indicated an area near the northeast corner of the cradle required soil excavation. The impacted soil was removed and stockpiled until a soil sample taken from the bottom of the excavation confirmed all PCB-impacted soil had been removed. The excavation was backfilled with clean fill material and the PCB-contaminated stockpiled soil was removed from the Property on October 16, 2001. Based on this information, all PCB-contaminated soil has been removed and no further action is warranted for this area.

- Non-UST/AST Petroleum Storage. Currently, there is no evidence to suggest that non-UST/AST petroleum products in excess of 55 gallons were stored for one year or more on the Property. Previous reports have identified vandalism and the illegal disposal of refuse on the Property. These reports identified empty drums with labels indicating the contents to be motor oil, ethylene glycol, and paint thinner. However, these containers were not present during the VSI indicating removal has occurred. Two empty 55-gallon drums were located at the northeast corner of the Property during the VSI. These drums were not labeled but are assumed to be illegally dumped refuse. No soil staining or dead vegetation was identified in the vicinity of these drums suggesting no release has occurred. Furthermore, the Property has not been used by the 77th RRC in fifteen years and no known vehicle/building maintenance or operations have occurred by the 77th RRC.
- PCBs. No transformers were identified on the Property during the VSI. PCB-containing dielectric fluid was stored and used on the Property in former ASTs. Also, transformer vaults and pads have been identified adjacent to buildings on the Property which may have also contained PCBs. PCBs have been identified in soil and groundwater above NYSDEC cleanup objectives. Soil remediation activities (excavation) have occurred in these areas below TAGM No. 4046 Cleanup Objectives of 1,000 ppb for surface soil and 10,000 ppb for subsurface soil. Groundwater investigations identified PCBs in the groundwater near Building 1303. Based on a 2002 groundwater sampling event, PCB concentrations were discredited as false-positive readings since it would be unlikely that PCBs (which are insoluble in water and tend to sorb to particulate matter) would have migrated to the water table, more than 65 feet bgs.

PCBs may be contained in light ballasts in older type light fixtures in the buildings on the Property. The presence of PCBs in the ballasts has not been confirmed, however based on

the construction dates of the buildings it is possible that some of these ballasts could potentially contain PCBs. Any light ballast not marked with "No PCBs" labels should be assumed to contain PCBs and management and disposal of these light ballasts must be in accordance with local, State and Federal requirements.

- <u>Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)</u>. An asbestos survey was performed in May 2005 for the buildings located on the Property. Both friable and non-friable ACMs were identified in various materials (i.e. piping insulation, ceiling transite panels, mastic and floor tiles, and roofing materials) in Buildings 1300, 1304, and 1307. The survey did not provide quantities of ACMs.
- <u>Lead-Based Paint</u>. A Lead-Based Paint (LBP) survey has not been conducted for the buildings on the Property. Based on the dates of construction (pre-1978), it is assumed that LBP exists in the structures. Peeling paint was observed on the interiors and exteriors of several buildings on the Property. The overall condition of the paint within the buildings is considered to be poor.
- <u>Radiological Materials</u>. During the VSI, no radiological commodities were stored on the Property. However, a sign indicating the use of radiological materials was noted on a door within Building 1304. This sign is presumed to be original to the Property's use for satellite research by U.S. Air Force from 1957 to 1979. Based on a discussion with the 77th RRC, since the U.S. Army has had control of the Property, no radioactive commodities have been managed or stored on the Property. There is no evidence of any release of radiological materials on the Property.
- <u>Radon</u>. A site specific radon survey has not been prepared for the Property. According to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Radon Zone for Oneida County, areas tested were classified in Zone 2, defined as having an indoor average level greater than 2 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) and less than 4 pCi/L. Average activity for living areas was reported at 1.380 pCi/L and average activities for basements was 2.610 pCi/L, below the EPA's radon risk level of 4.0 pCi/L.
- <u>Munitions and Explosives</u>. No indications were found during the VSI or records review process of the Property to indicate the presence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC).
- <u>Surrounding Properties</u>. Potential environmental sites of concern, located within corresponding ASTM search radius distances from the Property, were evaluated. Overall, none of these sites evaluated exhibit environmental conditions that have a probability to adversely affect environmental conditions at the Property.

RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Based on the information revealed in this EBS, IMCOM-ARO identified eight *recognized environmental conditions* in connection with the Property as defined by ASTM D6008-96 (2005).

Former Dry Well, Building 1300. Previous investigations confirmed the presence of a dry well located north of Building 1300. This dry well was removed and was connected to a former septic tank in the area (see Section 6.1.8). The dry well was an 8-foot square pre-cast concrete box underlain with a wood supported concrete block interior measuring 7-feet deep. Original soil samples taken from the dry well during the June 2000 data gap study indicated mercury impacts within the dry well at a level of 0.24 mg/kg, which was higher than the NYSDEC TAGM cleanup objective of 0.1 mg/kg. Prior to the closure of this dry well, an

additional soil sample was analyzed using hydraulic direct-push drilling methods. The soil sample was analyzed for TAL metals by EPA Method 6010/7000 which indicated concentrations of arsenic (18.7 mg/kg), copper (116 mg/kg), lead (1,190 mg/kg), mercury (1.0 mg/kg), and zinc (57.8 mg/kg) in excess of TAGM soil cleanup objectives. The corresponding TAGM soil cleanup objectives for these metals are 12 mg/kg for arsenic, 50 mg/kg for copper, 61.0 mg/kg for lead, 0.1 mg/kg for mercury, and 50 mg/kg for zinc. Based on the analytical data results, the upper 4-5 feet of bottom material within the dry well had been impacted by these metals. However, analysis of groundwater samples during the remedial investigation, suggest that these metals have not leached from the soil to groundwater. Based on this information and past communication with NYSDEC, the dry well is considered closed. Although no further action is warranted for this former dry well, the documented presence of metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in the soil constitutes a recognized environmental condition.

- Mounds/Fill Area. Previous reports have identified and investigated three mound/fill areas. These areas are the results of the Property's use for satellite research or from training activities on heavy machinery (i.e. excavators or bulldozers). These areas are located north of Building 1302 (1-2 ft in height) and west of Building 1307 (4-6 ft in height), as well as a potential fill area in the northwest corner of the Property (1-1.5 ft in height) characterized by a tear-drop shaped mound. Soil samples were collected at each area and soil samples analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. No VOCs, SVOCs, or PCBs were detected above TAGM soil cleanup levels. Mercury was detected in three soil samples ranging from 0.11 to 0.13 mg/kg, marginally above the TAGM objective of 0.1 mg/kg. Based on NYSDEC 1994 guidance, these concentrations are considered to be within Eastern United States background concentrations that range from 0.001 to 0.2 mg/kg. Although no further action is warranted for these former mounds/fill areas, the documented presence of mercury in soil above TAGM soil cleanup objectives constitutes a recognized environmental condition.
- Former Septic Tank/Associated Dry Well-Building 1300. A former septic tank and dry well were located approximately 150 feet north of Building 1300. Upon removal, the septic tank was described as "extremely weathered with many holes". Overflow piping was connected to the dry well. Two soil samples were taken from this area and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide around the former septic tank. Soil analysis indicated minor levels of VOCs and metals, but below TAGM cleanup objectives. Although no further action is warranted for this area, the documented presence of VOCs in soil samples is evidence of a release and constitutes a recognized environmental condition.
- Septic System Leach Field Building 1307. Test pit excavations and one soil boring on the west side of Building 1307 identified five clay tile leach field pipes presumed to be associated with a former septic system for this building. Two soil samples from the test pit excavations and one soil sample from the soil boring was collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. Results of soil samples indicated no concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs or metals above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in this area except for mercury at a level of 0.12 mg/kg and 0.13 mg/kg in two soil sample locations. These mercury results are similar to other soil analysis performed on the Property and are indicative of background soil results for the Eastern United States of 0.001 0.2 mg/kg. Although no further action is warranted for these former mounds/fill areas, the documented presence of mercury in soil above TAGM soil cleanup objectives constitutes a recognized environmental condition

- Soak Pits/Drainage Area Building 1303. Several soak pits and a drainage area were identified in a June 2000 Data Gap Study on the north and west side of Building 1303. In addition, one concrete soak pits were identified inside Building 1303 (see Attachment C. Photographs). The previous use of these soak pits could not be determined. To verify if any hazardous substances were released in this area, three test pits were excavated and soil samples collected. No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBS, or metals were reported above TAGM soil cleanup objectives in the soil samples in the vicinity of the soak pits except for zinc (52.2 mg/kg) which marginally exceeded the TAGM objective of 50 mg/kg. Groundwater sampling in this area revealed 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) at a concentration of 11µg/L which exceeded the NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standard of 5µg/L. Groundwater results indicated a dissolved-phase 1,1,1,-TCA plume extending from Building 1303 to the southeast corner of the Property. Further analysis of the TCA plume was conducted in September 2003 No VOCs were reported above the by sampling and analyzing the groundwater. corresponding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards at any of the monitoring wells on the Property. Based on these results, the 1,1,1-TCA concentration was considered below ambient water quality standards and ground water for this area and did not require further action. Additionally, PCBs and metals have been identified in this area. Past investigations concluded that PCBs identified in groundwater was likely a false-positive reading since it was unlikely that PCBs have migrated to the water table more than 65 feet bgs. The elevated metals concentrations were discredited as the result of high turbidity in the samples which results in elevated concentrations of metals.
- AST Cradle Area. Three dielectric fluid ASTs were located east of Building 1307. The ASTs have been removed and only the concrete tank cradle exists. The size of these former ASTs was not identified in any of the previous reports. These ASTs were connected via underground piping to the large AST located in Building 1307. In August 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected in the area of the tank cradle and analyzed for PCBs. Elevated PCB concentrations were identified near the northeast corner of the cradle. Impacted soils were removed and stockpiled and a confirmation sample was collected from the base of the excavation. Analytical results confirmed that all PCB-impacted soil had been removed. Although no further action is warranted for this area, the documented presence of PCBs in the soil is evidence of a past release and constitutes a recognized environmental condition for the Property.
- Fuel Oil USTs Building 1303 and 1307. In 1996, two No. 2 fuel oil USTs were removed from the vicinity of Building 1303 (3,000-gallon), and Building 1307 (750-gallon). Upon removal, residual benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) remained in the soil near Buildings 1303 and 1307 in excess of NYSDEC Spill Technology and Remediation Series regulatory values. NYSDEC requested additional subsurface investigation in the area which included the installation of six monitoring wells in November 1998 (three wells near Building 1303 and three wells near Building 1307). Soil samples were collected during the installation of the monitoring wells and analyzed for BTEX and PAHs. No BTEX or PAHs were detected in the soil samples collected during the monitoring well installations. Methylene chloride was the only compound detected in groundwater Building 1303 at a level of 5.3 μg/kg. The source of the methylene chloride was determined to be unknown.

In December 1998, another round of groundwater samples were collected from the six monitoring wells and submitted for analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide. No BTEX, PAH, or PCB compounds were detected in the groundwater samples; however, VOCs, SVOCs, and metals were detected. The metals detected may have reflected naturally-

occurring background levels present in the subsurface throughout the region and may not have been associated with prior usage of the Property.

In March 1999, a quarterly groundwater monitoring program was initiated. No BTEX, SVOCs or other petroleum hydrocarbon compounds indicative of a fuel oil release were detected in the ground water samples during the four quarterly sampling events in 1999. However, two non-petroleum related VOCs (acetone and 1,1,1-TCA) and SVOCs (bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate and phenol) were occasionally detected in ground water at concentrations that exceeded NYSDEC Class GA ground water standards.

IMCOM-ARO contacted the NYSDEC Region 6 office via phone and their website on January 27, 2006 to inquire about the status of these investigations. According to Mr. Jerry Alsante, NYSDEC records indicated that these USTs have been properly closed and no further action required. The spill record for this release (Spill # 9616124 and Petroleum Bulk Storage # 6-600633), was closed by NYSDEC on December 4, 2001.

• Former Transformer Pad - Building 1307. A transformer pad and electrical vault is present of Building 1307. A previous investigation identified PCB concentrations in the soil above NYSDEC TAGM No. 4046 Cleanup Objectives of 1,000 ppb for surface soil samples and 10,000 ppb for subsurface soil samples. In August 2001, fourteen soil samples were collected and analyzed for the former transformer pad. Impacted soil was removed and disposed offsite. Upon removal, confirmatory soil samples were collected and revealed no PCB concentrations in excess of the TAGM subsurface cleanup objectives of 10,000 μg/kg.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with ASTM Designation D 5746-98 (2002), Standard Classification of Environmental Condition of Property Area Types for Defense Base Closure and Realignment Facilities, the Property has been classified as a Type 4: An area or parcel of real property where release, disposal, or migration, or some combination thereof, of hazardous substances has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken. This classification was selected based on previous environmental investigations and subsequent remedial actions.

Danie Barchardt

David Borchardt
Environmental Specialist
JM Waller and Associates, Inc. (IMCOM-ARO Contractor)

APPENDIX B – DATABASE SEARCH REPORT

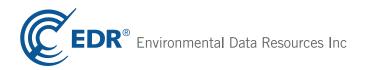
Floyd WET Site ECP Update

Koenig Road Rome, NY 13440

Inquiry Number: 2324744.1s

September 23, 2008

The EDR Radius Map™ Report



440 Wheelers Farms Road Milford, CT 06461 Toll Free: 800.352.0050 www.edrnet.com

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Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1
GEOCHECK ADDENDUM	•

GeoCheck - Not Requested

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-05) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

KOENIG ROAD ROME, NY 13440

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 43.195000 - 43° 11' 42.0" Longitude (West): 75.341900 - 75° 20' 30.8"

Universal Tranverse Mercator: Zone 18 UTM X (Meters): 472219.8 UTM Y (Meters): 4782311.0

Elevation: 525 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map: 43075-B3 ORISKANY, NY

Most Recent Revision: 1955

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL..... National Priority List

Proposed NPL Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL National Priority List Deletions
NPL LIENS Federal Superfund Liens

CERCLIS....... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERC-NFRAP...... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

LIENS 2...... CERCLA Lien Information CORRACTS...... Corrective Action Report

RCRA-TSDF...... RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal

RCRA-LQG...... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRA-SQG..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRA-CESQG...... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

RCRA-NonGen_____RCRA - Non Generators US ENG CONTROLS..... Engineering Controls Sites List US INST CONTROL..... Sites with Institutional Controls

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

HMIRS..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

DOT OPS..... Incident and Accident Data US CDL..... Clandestine Drug Labs US BROWNFIELDS..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites DOD...... Department of Defense Sites FUDS Formerly Used Defense Sites LUCIS..... Land Use Control Information System

CONSENT..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

ROD...... Records Of Decision

UMTRA..... Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

ODI_____ Open Dump Inventory MINES..... Mines Master Index File

TRIS...... Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

TSCA...... Toxic Substances Control Act

SSTS..... Section 7 Tracking Systems

ICIS..... Integrated Compliance Information System

PADS...... PCB Activity Database System MLTS..... Material Licensing Tracking System RADINFO...... Radiation Information Database

FINDS_____Facility Index System/Facility Registry System RAATS...... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System SCRD DRYCLEANERS..... State Coalition for Redediation of Drycleaners Listing

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS______Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State

HSWDS..... Hazardous Substance Waste Disposal Site Inventory

VAPOR REOPENED...... Vapor Intrustion Legacy Site List

DEL SHWS Delisted Registry Sites

SWF/LF..... Facility Register

SWTIRE...... Registered Waste Tire Storage & Facility List

SWRCY...... Registered Recycling Facility List LTANKS..... Spills Information Database HIST LTANKS..... Listing of Leaking Storage Tanks UST...... Petroleum Bulk Štorage (PBS) Database CBS UST..... Chemical Bulk Storage Database MOSF UST...... Major Oil Storage Facilities Database HIST UST..... Historical Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

AST...... Petroleum Bulk Storage

HIST AST..... Historical Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

CBS AST..... Chemical Bulk Storage Database MOSF AST..... Major Oil Storage Facilities Database

MANIFEST..... Facility and Manifest Data NY Spills Information Database

NY Hist Spills...... SPILLS Database

ENG CONTROLS..... Registry of Engineering Controls INST CONTROL...... Registry of Institutional Controls VCP......Voluntary Cleanup Agreements DRYCLEANERS......Registered Drycleaners

BROWNFIELDS..... Brownfields Site List

NPDES...... State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

AIRS..... Air Emissions Data

RES DECL...... Restrictive Declarations Listing CBS..... Chemical Bulk Storage Site Listing

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV..... Indian Reservations

INDIAN ODI...... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants..... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were not identified.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Site Name

MOHAWK HOME COMFORT SERVICES MOHAWK VALLEY OIL NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP US ARMY FLOYD WET SITE CO LI & FOR LOUGHLIN CHEVROLET IMPORTS INC

COMESKEY STRIPPING INC

ROME DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1070031&32
NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018840
NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1094190
NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1069750
NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1069760
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE
WHITTEMORE JAMES B. PESIDENT

WHITTEMORE JAMES P - RESIDENT ONEIDA-HERKIMER ROUTE 365 SITE

2 MI EAST OF ROME

BLDG. 43

GAFB-BCF-LOADING LINE

NICE N EASY GROCERY #26 DELTA LAKE STATE PARK NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018861 NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018862 NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 4018871 NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 4018872 LAIDLAW ROME TOWN OF BONFARE 51103

NMPC - DELTA LAKE SUBSTATION

LEASED PROPERTY
RESI: CAPANNA
NYNEX CABLE PIT
RYDER RENTAL TRUCK
MOHAWK VALLEY DAIRY
BUILDING 43
BARGE CANAL

WASTE MGMT. DUMP TRUCK MERCER TRANSPORT NIAGARA MOHAWK VEHICLE WALSH TRUCKING MVA GAFB-BLDG. 820 WSA

BARGE CANAL

Database(s)

MOSF MOSF

MANIFEST

FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, UST, LTANKS, HIST UST, MANIFEST, HIST LTANKS,

RCRA-NonGen

FINDS, LTANKS, MANIFEST, HIST

LTANKS, RCRA-NonGen

FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen

FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen

SWF/LF LTANKS

LTANKS, HIST LTANKS LTANKS, NY Spills, NY Hist Spills, HIST LTANKS

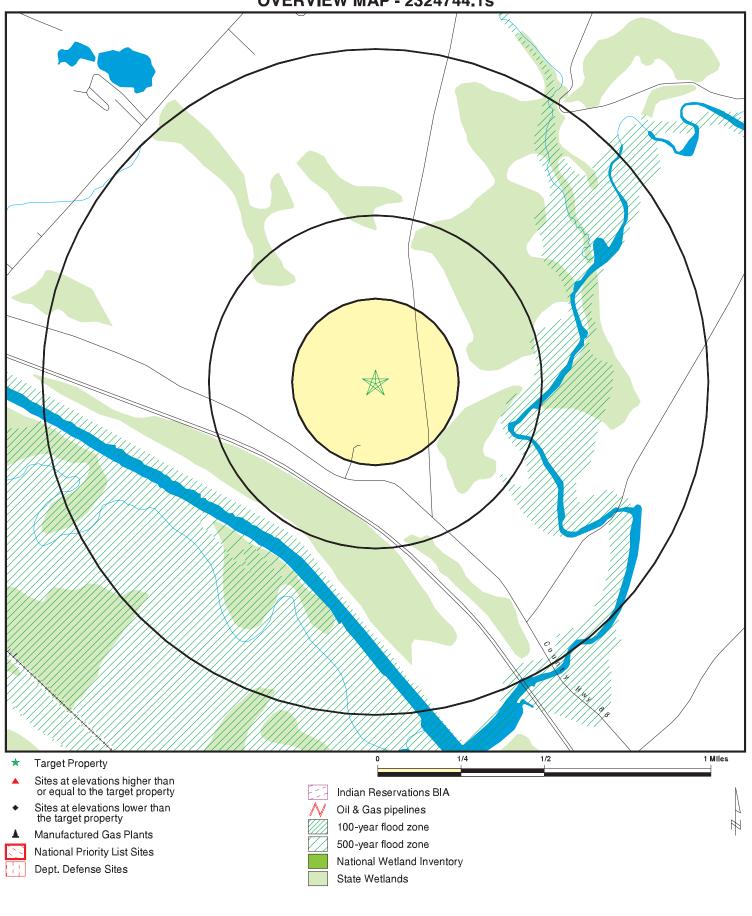
UST UST

FINDS, RCRA-NonGen NY Spills, NY Hist Spills NY Spills, NY Hist Spills

NY Spills NY Spills NY Spills

NY Spills, NY Hist Spills NY Spills, NY Hist Spills

OVERVIEW MAP - 2324744.1s



SITE NAME: Floyd WET Site ECP Update

ADDRESS: Koenig Road

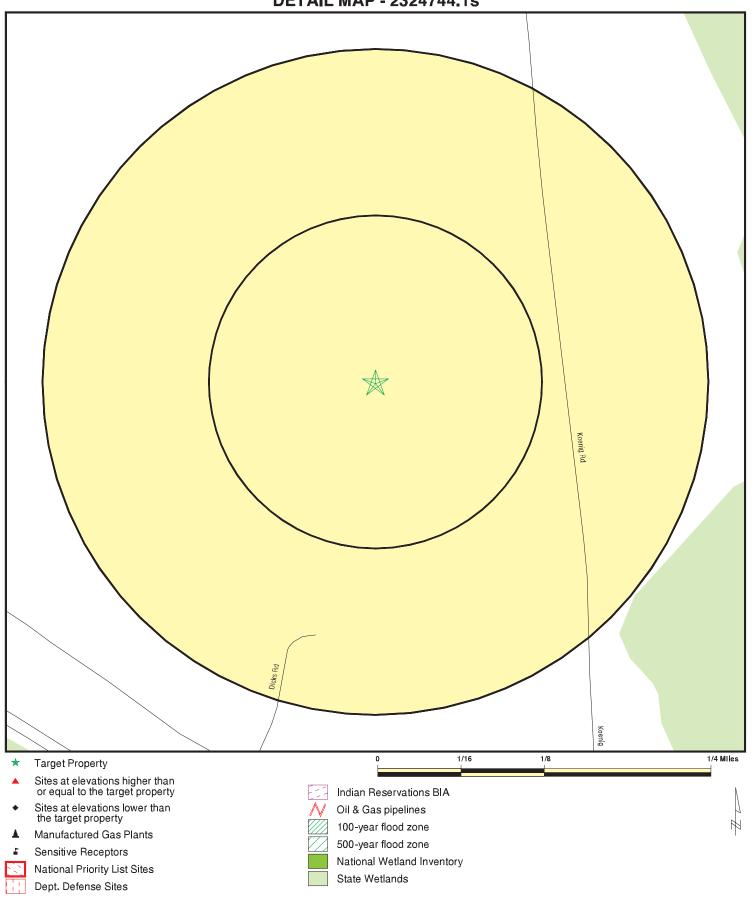
Rome NY 13440 LAT/LONG: 43.1950 / 75.3419 Engineering & Environment,Inc. Michael Dickinson

CLIENT: CONTACT:

INQUIRY#: 2324744.1s

DATE: September 23, 2008 3:31 pm

DETAIL MAP - 2324744.1s



SITE NAME: Floyd WET Site ECP Update ADDRESS: Koenig Road

Rome NY 13440 LAT/LONG: 43.1950 / 75.3419 Engineering & Environment,Inc.

CLIENT: CONTACT: Michael Dickinson

INQUIRY#: 2324744.1s

DATE: September 23, 2008 3:31 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS								
NPL Proposed NPL Delisted NPL NPL LIENS CERCLIS CERC-NFRAP LIENS 2 CORRACTS RCRA-TSDF RCRA-LQG RCRA-SQG RCRA-CESQG RCRA-ONTROLS US INST CONTROL ERNS HMIRS DOT OPS US CDL US BROWNFIELDS DOD FUDS LUCIS CONSENT ROD UMTRA DEBRIS REGION 9 ODI MINES TRIS TSCA FTTS HIST FTTS SSTS ICIS PADS MLTS RADINFO FINDS		1.000 1.000 1.000 TP 0.500 0.500 TP 1.000 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.500 TP TP TP TP TP 0.500 1.000 1.000 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 TP	O O O R O O R O O O O O O O O O RRRRRO O O O O O O O O RRRRRR	0 0 0 R 0 0 R 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 R R R R 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 R	0 0 0 R 0 0 R 0 0 R R R R 0 0 R R R R R	0 0 0 R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R O O R O O R	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
RAATS SCRD DRYCLEANERS		TP 0.500	NR 0	NR 0	NR 0	NR NR	NR NR	0 0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS								
SHWS HSWDS VAPOR REOPENED DEL SHWS		1.000 0.500 1.000 1.000	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 NR 0 0	NR NR NR NR	0 0 0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SWF/LF SWTIRE SWRCY LTANKS HIST LTANKS UST CBS UST MOSF UST HIST UST AST HIST AST CBS AST MOSF EDESIGNATION CBS		0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 R 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 RR 0 RR NR NR 0 RR NR 0 0 0 NR 0 NR NR NR 0 NR NR NR 0 0 0 NR 0 NR NR NR 0 NR NR NR 0 NR NR NR 0 NR	NR	NR	
TRIBAL RECORDS								
INDIAN RESERV INDIAN ODI INDIAN LUST INDIAN UST INDIAN VCP EDR PROPRIETARY RECO	RDS	1.000 0.500 0.500 0.250 0.500	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 NR 0	0 NR NR NR NR	NR NR NR NR NR	0 0 0 0
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID		MAP FINDINGS		
Direction			ı	EDD 10 11 1
Distance				EDR ID Number
Elevation	Site		Database(s)	EPA ID Number

NO SITES FOUND

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
FLOYD	S109064962	NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP	RTE 363	13440	MANIFEST
FLOYD	S107416619	2 MI EAST OF ROME	ROUTE 49	13440	LTANKS
FLOYD	1000458093	US ARMY FLOYD WET SITE CO LI & FOR	KOENIG RD	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
FLOYD	S102448584	LEASED PROPERTY	KOENIG RD	13440	NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
FLOYD	S102666171	RESI: CAPANNA	KOENIG RD/AREA OF CELL TO		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
MARCY	1000106522	LOUGHLIN CHEVROLET IMPORTS INC	RTE 49 & RIVER RD		FINDS, UST, LTANKS, HIST UST, MANIFEST, HIST LTANKS, RCRA-NonGen
MARCY	1000222185	COMESKEY STRIPPING INC	RTE 49 BOX 250	13403	FINDS, LTANKS, MANIFEST, HIST LTANKS, RCRA-NonGen
MARCY	S108413300	MOHAWK HOME COMFORT SERVICES	9678 ROUTE 49	13403	MOSF
MARCY	S108413301	MOHAWK VALLEY OIL	9754 ROUTE 49	13403	MOSF
ROME	1001090138	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018861	RTE 26 OVER MARTIN ST & RR SB	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1001090139	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018862	RTE 26 OVER MARTIN ST & RR NB	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1001090140	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 4018871	RTE 26 OVER ERIE CANAL SB	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1001090141	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 4018872	RTE 26 OVER ERIE CANAL NB	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1004758392	ROME DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	6515 RTE 26 RR #1 BOX 61	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	S102163912	NYNEX CABLE PIT	ROUTE 26, TURIN ROAD		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	1000554481	LAIDLAW ROME TOWN OF	RTE 365	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	S102163481	RYDER RENTAL TRUCK	RTE. 365 / LAMPHEM RD		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	1000694026	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1070031&32	RTE 49 WB OVER RTE 233	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	S104195641	MOHAWK VALLEY DAIRY	ROUTE 49		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	S100879199	BLDG. 43	RTE 49		LTANKS, HIST LTANKS
ROME	S102163923	BUILDING 43	RTE 49		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	S102164282	BARGE CANAL	ROUTE 49		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	S102163570	GAFB-BCF-LOADING LINE	ROUTE 49		LTANKS, NY Spills, NY Hist Spills, HIST LTANKS
ROME	S102163955	WASTE MGMT. DUMP TRUCK	RTE 49 - OFF OF		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	S108296011	MERCER TRANSPORT	ROUTE 49/ 530 HENRY ST		NY Spills
ROME	1001215633	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1018840	RTE 69 OVER RAMP TO RTE 26 &	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1001215634	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1094190	RTE 69 OVER RTE 26	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	S106867941	NIAGARA MOHAWK VEHICLE	ROUTE 69 @ E. SUCCESS DRIVE		NY Spills
ROME	1000694024	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1069750	RTE 825 WB OVER RTE 365	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1000694025	NYSDOT BRIDGE BIN 1069760	RTE 825 EB OVER RTE 365	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	U004109459	NICE N EASY GROCERY #26	8709 NYS RTE 26	13440	UST
ROME	S106470313	WALSH TRUCKING MVA	NYS RT 365 / OLD RIVER RD		NY Spills
ROME	S102666096	GAFB-BLDG. 820 WSA	OFF RTE 49 @ PERIMETER RD		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	S102162078	BARGE CANAL	SEWER UNDER RTE 69		NY Spills, NY Hist Spills
ROME	1004760077	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	SUCCESS DR & RTE 69	13440	MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1000458333	BONFARE 51103	TURIN RD - MTD RTE	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME	1001028909	NMPC - DELTA LAKE SUBSTATION	WILLIAMS RD - E OF RTE 26	13440	FINDS, RCRA-NonGen
ROME (C)	S105841129	ONEIDA-HERKIMER ROUTE 365 SITE	ROUTE 365	13440	SWF/LF
WESTERN	U004079759	DELTA LAKE STATE PARK	ROUTE 46	13440	UST

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
WESTMORELAND	1004758665	WHITTEMORE JAMES P - RESIDENT	RTE 26 & LOWELL RD	13440	FINDS, MANIFEST, RCRA-NonGen

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 08/13/2008 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/27/2008 Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2008 Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)

Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1 EPA Region 6

Telephone 617-918-1143 Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3 EPA Region 7

Telephone 215-814-5418 Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4 EPA Region 8

Telephone 404-562-8033 Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5 EPA Region 9

Telephone 312-886-6686 Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10

Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2008 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/06/2008 Telephone: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 34 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2008 Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/27/2008 Telephone: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 27 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-4267 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-412-9810 Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008

Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-412-9810 Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 08/19/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-6023 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/25/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/30/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA

Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 09/02/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/01/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (212) 637-3660 Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (212) 637-3660 Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Telephone: (212) 637-3660

Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: (212) 637-3660 Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Telephone: (212) 637-3660

Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 07/23/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/29/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-603-0695 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 07/23/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/29/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-603-0695 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008

Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard

Telephone: 202-267-2180 Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

Telephone: 202-366-4555 Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/28/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2008

Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety

Telephone: 202-366-4595 Last EDR Contact: 08/29/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007

Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

Telephone: 202-307-1000 Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-566-2777 Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS Telephone: 703-692-8801 Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Telephone: 202-528-4285

Last EDR Contact: 09/05/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy Telephone: 843-820-7326 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 04/25/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library

Telephone: Varies

Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical

and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 06/18/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-416-0223 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008

Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Energy Telephone: 505-845-0011 Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258

Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside

County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2008

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA, Region 9 Telephone: 415-972-3336 Last EDR Contact: 09/22/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 05/28/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/25/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration

Telephone: 303-231-5959 Last EDR Contact: 09/23/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/22/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2008

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-0250 Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/14/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2006

Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-260-5521 Last EDR Contact: 08/11/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/12/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Telephone: 202-566-1667 Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 07/12/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-1667 Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-2501 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-2501 Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2008

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-4203 Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/13/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-564-5088 Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/04/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008

Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-566-0500 Last EDR Contact: 09/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/08/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Telephone: 301-415-7169 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 202-343-9775 Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: EPA Telephone: (212) 637-3000 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA

Telephone: 202-564-4104 Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/13/2007

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA/NTIS Telephone: 800-424-9346 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Biennially

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Redediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2008

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 615-532-8599 Last EDR Contact: 08/25/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

HSWDS: Hazardous Substance Waste Disposal Site Inventory

The list includes any known or suspected hazardous substance waste disposal sites. Also included are sites delisted from the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites and non-Registry sites that U.S. EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA) reports or Site Investigation (SI) reports were prepared. Hazardous Substance Waste Disposal Sites are eligible to be Superfund sites now that the New York State Superfund has been refinanced and changed. This means that the study inventory has served its purpose and will no longer be maintained as a separate entity. The last version of the study inventory is frozen in time. The sites on the study will not automatically be made Superfund sites, rather each site will be further evaluated for listing on the Registry. So overtime they will be added to the registry or not.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2006

Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9564 Last EDR Contact: 08/25/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

VAPOR REOPENED: Vapor Intrustion Legacy Site List

"Vapor intrusion" refers to the process by which volatile chemicals move from a subsurface source into the indoor air of overlying or adjacent buildings. The subsurface source can either be contaminated groundwater or contaminated soil which releases vapors into the pore spaces in the soil.Improvements in analytical techniques and knowledge gained from site investigations in New York and other states has led to an increased awareness of soil vapor as a medium of concern and of the potential for exposures from the soil vapor intrusion pathway. Based on this additional information, New York is currently re-evaluating previous assumptions and decisions regarding the potential for soil vapor intrusion exposures at sites. As a result, all past, current, and future contaminated sites will be evaluated to determine whether these sites have the potential for exposures related to soil vapor intrusion.

Date of Government Version: 02/04/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Department of Environmenal Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9814 Last EDR Contact: 09/10/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHWS: Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State

Referred to as the State Superfund Program, the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program is the cleanup program for inactive hazardous waste sites and now includes hazardous substance sites

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9622 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

DEL SHWS: Delisted Registry Sites

A database listing of sites delisted from the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/13/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9622 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

SWF/LF: Facility Register

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-457-2051 Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SWTIRE: Registered Waste Tire Storage & Facility List
A listing of facilities registered to accept waste tires.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/30/2006

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8694 Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

SWRCY: Registered Recycling Facility List

A listing of recycling facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8705 Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LTANKS: Spills Information Database

Leaking Storage Tank Incident Reports. These records contain an inventory of reported leaking storage tank incidents reported from 4/1/86 through the most recent update. They can be either leaking underground storage tanks or leaking aboveground storage tanks. The causes of the incidents are tank test failures, tank failures or tank overfills.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LTANKS: Listing of Leaking Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking underground and aboveground storage tanks. The causes of the incidents are tank test failures, tank failures or tank overfills. In 2002, the Department of Environmental Conservation stopped providing updates to its original Spills Information Database. This database includes fields that are no longer available from the NYDEC as of January 1, 2002. Current information may be found in the NY LTANKS database. Department of Environmental Conservation.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2005

Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2005 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST: Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) Database

Facilities that have petroleum storage capacities in excess of 1,100 gallons and less than 400,000 gallons.

Date of Government Version: 08/07/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CBS UST: Chemical Bulk Storage Database

Facilities that store regulated hazardous substances in underground tanks of any size

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2002 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/22/2002

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: NYSDEC Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2005

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2006 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MOSF UST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database

Facilities that may be onshore facilities or vessels, with petroleum storage capacities of 400,000 gallons or greater.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2002 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/22/2002

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: NYSDEC Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2005

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2005 Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST UST: Historical Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

These facilities have petroleum storage capacities in excess of 1,100 gallons and less than 400,000 gallons. This database contains detailed information per site. It is no longer updated due to the sensitive nature of the information involved. See UST for more current data.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2006

Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 10/23/2006

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/22/2007 Data Release Frequency: Varies

AST: Petroleum Bulk Storage

Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/07/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 08/07/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST AST: Historical Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

These facilities have petroleum storage capabilities in excess of 1,100 gallons and less than 400,000 gallons. This database contains detailed information per site. No longer updated due to the sensitive nature of the information involved. See AST for more current data.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2006

Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 10/23/2006

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/22/2007 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CBS AST: Chemical Bulk Storage Database

Facilities that store regulated hazardous substances in aboveground tanks with capacities of 185 gallons or greater, and/or in underground tanks of any size.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2002 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/22/2002

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: NYSDEC Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2005

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2005 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MOSF AST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database

Facilities that may be onshore facilities or vessels, with petroleum storage capacities of 400,000 gallons or

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2002 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/22/2002

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: NYSDEC Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/25/2005

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2005 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/23/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/11/2008

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8651 Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

SPILLS: Spills Information Database

Data collected on spills reported to NYSDEC as required by one or more of the following: Article 12 of the Navigation Law, 6 NYCRR Section 613.8 (from PBS regs), or 6 NYCRR Section 595.2 (from CBS regs). It includes spills active as of April 1, 1986, as well as spills occurring since this date.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST SPILLS: SPILLS Database

This database contains records of chemical and petroleum spill incidents. Under State law, petroleum and hazardous chemical spills that can impact the waters of the state must be reported by the spiller (and, in some cases, by anyone who has knowledge of the spills). In 2002, the Department of Environmental Conservation stopped providing updates to its original Spills Information Database. This database includes fields that are no longer available from the NYDEC as of January 1, 2002. Current information may be found in the NY SPILLS database. Department of Environmental Conservation.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2002 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2005

Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2005 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ENG CONTROLS: Registry of Engineering Controls

Environmental Remediation sites that have engineering controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9553 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INST CONTROL: Registry of Institutional Controls

Environmental Remediation sites that have institutional controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9553 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Agreements

New York established its Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) to address the environmental, legal and financial barriers that often hinder the redevelopment and reuse of contaminated properties. The Voluntary Cleanup Program was developed to enhance private sector cleanup of brownfields by enabling parties to remediate sites using private rather than public funds and to reduce the development pressures on "greenfield" sites.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9711 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DRYCLEANERS: Registered Drycleaners

A listing of all registered drycleaning facilities.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2004 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2004 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/29/2004

Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8403 Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2004 Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A Data Release Frequency: Varies

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Site List

A Brownfield is any real property where redevelopment or re-use may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous waste, petroleum, pollutant, or contaminant.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9764 Last EDR Contact: 09/09/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SPDES: State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

New York State has a state program which has been approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the control of wastewater and stormwater discharges in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Under New York State law the program is known as the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) and is broader in scope than that required by the Clean Water Act in that it controls point source discharges to groundwaters as well as surface waters.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8233 Last EDR Contact: 08/04/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

AIRS: Air Emissions Data

Point source emissions inventory data.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 10/17/2007

Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8452 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

E DESIGNATION: E DESIGNATION SITE LISTING

The (E (Environmental)) designation would ensure that sampling and remediation take place on the subject properties, and would avoid any significant impacts related to hazardous materials at these locations. The (E) designations would require that the fee owner of the sites conduct a testing and sampling protocol, and remediation where appropriate, to the satisfaction of the NYCDEP before the issuance of a building permit by the Department of Buildings pursuant to the provisions of Section 11-15 of the Zoning Resolution (Environmental Requirements). The (E) designations also include a mandatory construction-related health and safety plan which must be approved by NYCDEP.

Date of Government Version: 06/29/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/11/2008

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: New York City Department of City Planning

Telephone: 718-595-6658 Last EDR Contact: 07/16/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

MOSF: Major Oil Storage Facility Site Listing

These facilities may be onshore facilities or vessels, with petroleum storage capacities of 400,000 gallons or greater.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RES DECL: Restrictive Declarations Listing

A restrictive declaration is a covenant running with the land which binds the present and future owners of the property. As a condition of certain special permits, the City Planning Commission may require an applicant to sign and record a restrictive declaration that places specified conditions on the future use and development of the property. Certain restrictive declarations are indicated by a D on zoning maps.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1992 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/19/2007

Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: NYC Department of City Planning

Telephone: 212-720-3401 Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/13/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CBS: Chemical Bulk Storage Site Listing

These facilities store regulated hazardous substances in aboveground tanks with capacities of 185 gallons or greater,

and/or in underground tanks of any size

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-9549 Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater

than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS

Telephone: 202-208-3710 Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008

Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-308-8245 Last EDR Contact: 08/25/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008

Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1313 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/2008

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA Region 4 Telephone: 404-562-8677 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: EPA Region 6 Telephone: 214-665-6597 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/2008

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7003 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: EPA Region 10 Telephone: 206-553-2857 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 07/11/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2008

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Telephone: 415-972-3372 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: EPA Region 8 Telephone: 303-312-6271 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: EPA Region 8 Telephone: 303-312-6137 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: EPA Region 10 Telephone: 206-553-2857 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008

Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 5 Telephone: 312-886-6136 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008

Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA, Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1313 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/2008

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA Region 4 Telephone: 404-562-9424 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 07/11/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2008

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA Region 9 Telephone: 415-972-3368 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2008

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: EPA Region 6 Telephone: 214-665-7591 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007

Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7003 Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/17/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 1 Telephone: 617-918-1102 Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7 Telephone: 913-551-7365 Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/20/2008 Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A Date Made Active in Reports: N/A

Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc. Telephone: N/A Last EDR Contact: N/A

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

COUNTY RECORDS

CORTLAND COUNTY:

Cortland County Storage Tank Listing

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Cortland County.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/08/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/14/2008

Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Cortland County Health Department

Telephone: 607-753-5035 Last EDR Contact: 09/05/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Cortland County Storage Tank Listing

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Cortland County.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/08/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/14/2008

Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Cortland County Health Department

Telephone: 607-753-5035 Last EDR Contact: 09/05/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NASSAU COUNTY:

Registered Tank Database

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Nassau County.

Date of Government Version: 05/21/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/27/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2003

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Nassau County Health Department

Telephone: 516-571-3314 Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Storage Tank Database

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Nassau County.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Nassau County Office of the Fire Marshal

Telephone: 516-572-1000 Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

Registered Tank Database

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Nassau County.

Date of Government Version: 05/21/2003 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/27/2003 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2003

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Nassau County Health Department

Telephone: 516-571-3314 Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/27/2008 Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Storage Tank Database

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Nassau County.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2007

Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Nassau County Office of the Fire Marshal

Telephone: 516-572-1000 Last EDR Contact: 08/14/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROCKLAND COUNTY:

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Rockland County.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2008

Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Rockland County Health Department

Telephone: 914-364-2605 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Rockland County.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/15/2008

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Rockland County Health Department

Telephone: 914-364-2605 Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/29/2008 Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUFFOLK COUNTY:

Storage Tank Database

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Suffolk County.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2007

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Suffolk County Department of Health Services

Telephone: 631-854-2521 Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

Storage Tank Database

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Suffolk County.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2007

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Suffolk County Department of Health Services

Telephone: 631-854-2521 Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

WESTCHESTER COUNTY:

Listing of Storage Tanks

A listing of aboveground storage tank sites located in Westchester County.

Date of Government Version: 05/05/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/31/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2005

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Westchester County Department of Health

Telephone: 914-813-5161 Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

Listing of Storage Tanks

A listing of underground storage tank sites located in Westchester County.

Date of Government Version: 05/05/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/31/2005 Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2005

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Westchester County Department of Health

Telephone: 914-813-5161 Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/24/2008

Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2007

Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: 860-424-3375 Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/04/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2007

Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/03/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2007 Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2008

Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 09/08/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/08/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/03/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/2008

Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 401-222-2797 Last EDR Contact: 09/15/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/15/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

VT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2008 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 04/09/2008

Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 802-241-3443 Last EDR Contact: 08/11/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/10/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007 Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2008 Date Made Active in Reports: 09/08/2008

Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Department of Natural Resources

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 08/22/2008

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/06/2008 Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation Telephone: (800) 823-6277

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services,

a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary

and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are

comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Day Care Providers Source: Department of Health Telephone: 212-676-2444

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Freshwater Wetlands
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

Telephone: 518-402-8961

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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APPENDIX C – SITE RECONNAISANCE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPH 1 – VIEW OF PROPERTY AND BUILDING 1302 FROM EASTERN PORTION, LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 2 – VIEW OF PROPERTY, INCLUDING BUILDINGS 1300 AND 1305, AND ADJACENT PROPERTY TO THE EAST, LOOKING NORTHEAST



PHOTOGRAPH 3 – VIEW OF BUILDING 1305, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 4 – VIEW OF BUILDING 1307, LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 5 – VIEW OF INTERIOR OF BUILDING 1307, EVIDENCE OF FIRE DAMAGE



PHOTOGRAPH 6 - VIEW OF BUILDING 1304, LOOKING NORTHWEST



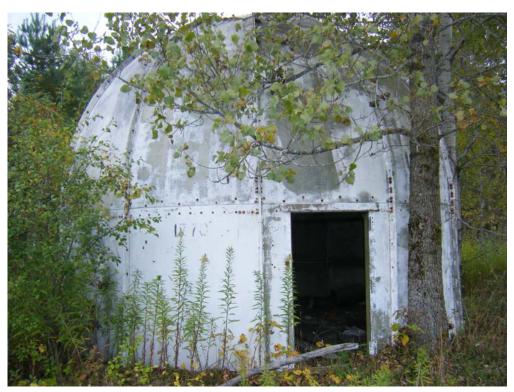
PHOTOGRAPH 7 – INTERIOR OF BUILDING 1304



PHOTOGRAPH 8 – VIEW OF BUILDING 1303, LOOKING NORTHEAST



PHOTOGRAPH 9 – VIEW OF INTERIOR OF BUILDING 1303



PHOTOGRAPH 10 - VIEW OF BUILDING 1306



PHOTOGRAPH 11 – VIEW OF ABANDONED RADAR DISH TOWER, LOOKING EAST



PHOTOGRAPH 12 - VIEW OF TYPICAL MOUND IDENTIFIED IN THE SOUTHWEST PORTION OF THE PROPERTY